

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 2113.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1868.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
Stamped Edition, 4d.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES.

JERMYN-STREET.
DR. TYNDALL, F.R.S., will commence a Course of Thirty-two LECTURES 'On Magnetism, Electricity, Sound, Light and Heat,' at 3 o'clock, on MONDAY NEXT, the 27th of April, to be continued on every week day, but Saturday, at the same hour. Fee for the Course, 3s.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

A Course of Twelve Lectures ON THE HUMAN FORM will be delivered by JOHN MARSHALL, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to University College Hospital, in the Class Lecture Room of the National Art Training School, during the Spring Session, 1868.

Lecture 1.—24th April.—Introductory.
Lectures 2, 3, 4.—1st and 8th May.—The vertebrate forms considered and compared anatomically. Fishes, batrachians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including man.
Lectures 5, 6, 7.—15th, 22nd and 29th May.—The hard and angular elements of the human form. The bones with the joints.
Lectures 7, 8.—5th and 12th June.—The soft or round elements of the human form. The muscles, skin, and interposed structures.
Lecture 9.—19th June.—Demonstration of the human form, and the movements of the joints.
Lecture 10.—26th June.—The proportions and varieties of the human form. Influence of sex, age, character, family, nation and race.
Lecture 11.—3rd July.—The human form as influenced by the passions or emotions. The anatomy and expression of the face.
Lecture 12.—10th July.—The human form in repose and in action, as influenced by the will, disease, sleep and death.

This Course will be delivered on Friday afternoons at 4 o'clock. Masters in training and Registered Students of the Department are admitted free. The public are admitted on payment of 6s. for the Course of Twelve Lectures, or 1s. each Lecture.

N.B.—This Course will be attended by Female Students. The Lectures will be illustrated by Diagrams and Sketches. Students are recommended to provide themselves with note-books for pencil outlines and memoranda.

Time will be allotted at the end of alternate Lectures for the examination of such note-books as are handed to the Lecturer.

By order of the
COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE LAST OF THE SERIES OF TWENTY-NIGHT SATURDAY WINTER AND SPRING CONCERTS, THIS DAY (Saturday, April 25th, 1868).

BEETHOVEN'S CHORAL SYMPHONY.

Soprano Mlle. Enquist.
Alto Miss Julia Elton.
Tenor Mr. Wilbye Cooper.
Bass Herr Wallenreiter.

Solo Violoncello.—Herr Grützmacher, Principal Violoncellist of the King of Saxony.
The Crystal Palace Choir and Enlarged Band.

Conductor.—MR. MANN.

Admission, Half-a-Crown. Guinea Season Tickets free. Stalls, Half-a-Crown, at Crystal Palace and Exeter Hall.
NOTE.—The New Season Programme issued to Visitors after the Concert on Saturday.

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Conductor.—MR. COSTA.

This, the most magnificent and imposing musical display ever witnessed, comprising nearly FOUR THOUSAND most carefully-selected and well-rehearsed Performers, on by far the GRANDEST ORGANS IN THE WORLD, being, in clear width, double the diameter of the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, will be held as follows:—

FULL REHEARSAL, Friday, 19th June.

'MESSIAH,' Monday, 15th June.

SELECTION, Wednesday, 17th June.

'ISRAEL,' Friday, 19th June.

Tickets are now being exchanged for Vouchers, at the Crystal Palace, and at Exeter Hall, where also Plans of Seats may be inspected and Programme and Tickets obtained.

Stalls for the Festival, 25s. Single Tickets, or 3 Guineas the Set for the three days; or 21s. Single, or 2 Guineas the Set. Un-numbered Reserved Seats, 7s. 6d. Single, or One Guinea the Set, including Admission, Rehearsal Day, Stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s. each, exclusive of Admission, which will be by 5s. Ticket, or by Season Ticket.

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BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM will be CLOSED on the 1st, and RE-OPENED on the 8th of May, 1868. No Visitor can be admitted from the 1st to the 7th of May, inclusive.

J. WINTER JONES, Principal Librarian.

British Museum, April 23, 1868.

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Daily Medical Attendance ..	Mr. Webb George.
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 The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at No. 25, Parliament-street, Westminster, on Saturday next, the 2nd May, at Four o'clock.

WILLIAM J. THOMS, Hon. Secretary.
 The following books have lately been issued to the Members:—
 1. HISTORY FROM MARBLE. Being Ancient and Modern Funerary Monuments in England and Wales. By THOMAS DINELEY, Gent. Fac-simile in Photo-Lithography, by VINCENT BROOKS. With an Introduction by JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, F.S.A. Part I.

2. MANIPULUS VOCABULARIUM. A Rhyming Dictionary of the English Language. By PETER LEVINS. Edited, from the Edition of 1570, with an Alphabetical Index, by HENRY B. WHEATLEY, Esq.

3. JOURNAL of a VOYAGE to the MEDITERRANEAN. By Sir KENELM DIGBY, A.D. 1628. Edited by JOHN BRUCE, Esq., F.S.A.

4. HISTORY FROM MARBLE. Being Ancient and Modern Funerary Monuments in England and Wales. By THOMAS DINELEY, Gent. Fac-simile in Photo-Lithography, by VINCENT BROOKS. With an Introduction by J. G. NICHOLS, F.S.A. Part II, completing the Work, is nearly ready.

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All Communications on the subject of Subscriptions to be addressed to JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, Esq., as above, and all Post-Office Orders for the same to be made payable at the Post-Office, Parliament-street, S.W.

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION. MARSHALL'S CHARITY, SOUTHWARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXAMINATION will be held at No. 9, KING-STREET, SOUTHWARK, on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of MAY NEXT, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, with a view to the Selection of an EXHIBITIONER for a SCHOLARSHIP of FIFTY POUNDS per annum, for a period of Four Years, in either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, pursuant to the Will of JOURN MANSFIELD, late of the Borough of Southwark, in the County of Surrey, gentleman, deceased, and the provisions of 'Marshall's Charity Act, 1852.' And Notice is hereby given, that the following are the parties eligible for such Exhibition, and in the following order of priority, that is to say:—

1. Children who are natives of the Old Borough of Southwark, or of the Parish of Christ Church, or of the Liberty of the Clinic, and who shall be attending the said Grammar School of St. Saviour, in the Borough of Southwark.

2. All Natives of the said Old Borough, Parish, or Liberty, educated at the Free Grammar School of St. Olave and St. John, in the said Borough of Southwark.

3. Natives of the said Borough, Parish, or Liberty, whosoever educated, not being less than sixteen, or more than nineteen years of age, at the time of such competition.

4. Scholars attending the said Grammar School of St. Saviour, whosoever born.

5. Scholars attending the said Grammar School of St. Olave and St. John, whosoever born.

No Scholar of the two first-mentioned Classes will be considered eligible to compete at the ensuing Examination, unless at the time of such competition he shall have entered upon the sixth half-year of his attendance at the Grammar School of St. Saviour, Southwark, or at the Free Grammar School of St. Olave and St. John, Southwark, as the case may be.

Every person desirous of becoming a Candidate for the above Scholarship, will be required, one week at least before the said 3rd day of May, to leave at, or send by post to, the Office of the Trustees of the above Charity, at No. 9, King-street, Southwark, a notice in writing addressed to the Clerk of the said Charity, stating his name and age, and of what borough, parish, or place he is a native, and the place of his education; and every Candidate who shall omit to give such notice, will be considered ineligible to compete at the ensuing Examination.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1868.
 EDWARD GRIT,
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LITERATURE

A Memoir of Baron Bunsen, late Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of His Majesty Frederick William the Fourth at the Court of St. James. Drawn chiefly from Family Papers. By his Widow, Frances Baroness Bunsen. 2 vols. (Longmans & Co.)

A month before the close of his exemplary and useful career, Baron Bunsen said to his wife, "Write yourself the history of our common life. You can do it; you have it in your power; only be not mistrustful of yourself." After nearly eight years of labour, Baroness Bunsen gives the world two volumes which more than justify her husband's confidence in her ability to produce a record of his achievements in literature and politics, of his friendships with good and learned men, and of the many joys of his domestic life. The only exception that can be made to her work is, that it is on too large a scale.

Neither through descent nor the possession of inherited wealth did Bunsen start in life with the qualifications that render success a thing that may be achieved with comparative ease. But though, in the days of his fullest influence over "one of the few princes who in these liberal days have been grossly calumniated and persistently misconceived by us," he was disdained by his less generous assailants within the lines of Catholic bigotry and intolerant scepticism, for the humbleness of his extraction, he belonged to a family that had for centuries borne an honest name at Corbach, in the principality of Waldeck. The grandson of a Corbach advocate, he had for his father a soldier, who, after several years of honourable and ill-requited employment in the Dutch service, retired to Corbach with the wounds and disappointments of a veteran whose merits had failed to win their rightful reward. Having settled in his native town, the disabled soldier increased his responsibilities by marrying "Johannette Eleonore Brocken, then aged forty-one, who had lived fifteen years in the palace of Bergheim, highly valued for her intelligent and devoted care of the young family of the Countess of Waldeck, Christine Wilhelmine, born Countess of Ysenburg-Büdingen, who continued to her for life the small salary she had before received of nineteen florins, then considered ample, supplied her with the marriage portion of house-linen and furniture which a bride in Germany is expected to bring of her own, and honoured the wedding, which took place in the church at Bergheim, by giving a dinner and ball, in the Palace, to the married pair and their guests." The union of this middle-aged couple was contracted "for the sake of companionship and mutual care in old age"; but it resulted in the birth of the soldier's third child, Christian Charles Josias Bunsen—the future diplomatist and Biblical scholar. His small retiring pension from the Dutch Government, his wife's yet smaller pension from the bounty of the noble family whom she had faithfully served, and the scanty produce of a few acres of land, proving insufficient for the maintenance of his increased family, Henrich Bunsen enlarged his income by copying law-papers for the Corbach lawyers,—an employment to which, as he was the son of a provincial advocate, he had, perhaps, served an apprenticeship in early life. When the scribe could no longer ply his pen as a law-copyist, the proceeds of his long-continued industry were reckoned up and laid before his offspring in this statement, on which their

descendants may well look with grateful affection:—"Account of cash-receipts, by God's mercy obtained for transcribing law-documents, between 1793 and 1814: sum total, 3,020 thalers 33 groschen." Of the home which was thus sustained by unalluring toil we are informed—"The dwelling of the family was in a side street: the thatched roof, the threshold at the entrance, the stable on your right hand after entering, reminded you of the arrangement of the abode of a Westphalian yeoman; there was besides a flight of stairs to the upper story on the right, and on the left the outlet to a small garden. The dwelling-chamber, roomy and light, was on the left from the house-door." And that this modest house was equal to its master's income may be inferred from the fact that when his boy made his first entrance on independent life, as a student of Marburg University, the old man, with the gravity and sententiousness of Polonius, laid his hand on the youngster, and gave him this excellent counsel:—"In clothing live up to your means; in food below your means; in dwelling above your means."

The domestic rule of this fine old man was not devoid of military precision and sternness; but it abounded in affectionate and wise consideration for the boy who was trained on frugal fare in habits of intellectual industry,—to supply the defects of fortune by force of brain, and raise himself by learning to goodness and honour. This education was suited to the pupil, who soon distinguished himself in the Latin School of his native town by devotion to study and quickness of memory. Of this latter quality he gave a notable proof by learning Schiller's poem of 'The Bell' in less than a single day, and reciting it without a trip at a school examination on the morning after he had undertaken to learn it by heart.

From Corbach he went to Marburg, in the character of a poor scholar, sustained by one of those small "stipendia" which the former rulers of Waldeck had provided for the support of needy students at that university; and having spent twelve months and the exhibition of fifty thalers at Marburg, he migrated to Göttingen, where, after the fashion of German students, he supported himself as a private tutor, and university teacher, whilst qualifying himself for his academic degrees. His views and highest ambition for professional employment at the time of his admission to Göttingen are exactly stated in one of his characteristic letters to his favourite sister, in which he says, "Expensive as Göttingen is, I may reckon after the first half-year to meet the cost of living by giving instruction. My time at Göttingen will probably extend to two years—and what then? you will ask. Then, dear sister, I shall stand at the term of my present wishes, and whatever post may be reserved for me I shall be prepared for it. My prospect of a solid provision is certain, if it were only being appointed teacher in the Corbach Gymnasium; of course, I mean in one of the upper classes—for as to playing the part of the common schoolmaster among rude, ignorant children, and wringing my maintenance out of the hard gripe of their poverty—I feel myself above that." The contrast between young Bunsen's modest aims and great achievements is not without instruction for ambitious boys, who, in their dreams of the great things they would like to do, forget to arm themselves for the accomplishment of the small successes which lie within the range of their powers. In preparing himself for an object well within his reach, young Bunsen discovered the greatness of his capabilities, and fixed his hopes on the higher prizes only when he found the lower

ones in his grasp. The life of Göttingen—liberal, sympathetic, invigorating; in many respects so far more generous to the poor and obscure scholar than Oxford or Cambridge—revealed his strength to him, and gave him promptly a field suitable for its display. Still, in his nineteenth year, the student—introduced to his elders neither by powerful connexions nor the prestige of wealth—was surrounded by the best of friends and advisers ere he had been a month in the place. As a matter of course, he went to the most famous professors and lecturers for advice; and in the same spirit in which their guidance was asked they gave him counsel and assistance. Quick to see the youth's merit, and having ascertained his want of pecuniary resources, the great Heyne, full of years and honour, secured for him the appointment of extra teacher at the Göttingen Gymnasium; and a few months later young Bunsen, having just entered his twentieth year, wrote to his father and mother: "I am now in a very convenient position, residing altogether with the son of an American merchant named Astor, boarded and lodged in the best manner, and am to receive between this time and Easter thirty louis d'or, for which I give him instruction in German and other things. My own studies in Latin and Greek are necessarily somewhat interrupted in consequence; but, on the other hand, I have occasion to improve in English, and such a mode of life is in more than one respect useful to me." Bunsen's connexion with his American pupil was due to Heyne's care of his interests; and it is pleasant to know that the two students became fast friends for life.

Soon after the conclusion of his academic course, in 1815, Bunsen formed the acquaintance of Niebuhr, whose friendship henceforth became the greatest personal influence of his career, and of whom he wrote with characteristic enthusiasm to Lücke, "It would be hard to describe my astonishment at his command over the entire domain of knowledge. All that can be known seems to be within his grasp, and everything known to him to be at hand, as if held by a thread. . . . I should gladly write to you much more of Niebuhr, in particular of his indescribably pleasing and benevolent manner, which alone accounts for his not being repulsive and harsh, with so much decision of character and opinion. His heart is evidently full of kindness." Like Heyne, the great historian detected the young man's merit, and became his patron, adviser, teacher, friend; and no passages of this biography are more acceptable than those which throw new light on the master's tenderness and conscientiousness, whilst they at the same time exhibit the pupil's devotion to his famous chief. Those who know the pleasure and power that come to young minds from generous admiration of men worthy to be admired will appreciate the spirit in which Bunsen used to pray daily to the Giver of strength,—"Let Niebuhr increase in inward power and outward influence, that he may glorify Thee, and his country." And that Niebuhr deserved this enthusiastic homage from his young friend, by right of moral excellence no less than by right of intellectual grandeur, is demonstrated by anecdotes of the historian's goodness and benignity. "The extreme scrupulousness," remarks the Baroness Bunsen, "of Niebuhr, in a matter of barter and exchange, in which a very different practice is general, was evinced by his declining to purchase coins, by the rarity of which he acknowledged himself to be tempted, because (as he assured the poor proprietor) he could not afford to pay what he knew to be

their actual worth. The man begged him to set his own price upon them, as he knew not what to ask, but Niebuhr left him with a written list of the demands he would be entitled to make upon some purchaser who should have larger funds at command than himself." Another story gives a not less pleasant view of another quality of Niebuhr's fine nature. Whilst the historian represented the King of Prussia at the Papal court, a Protestant chaplain was appointed to the Prussian legation, who entered on the duties of his post under circumstances that afforded the Ambassador an opportunity for the exercise of his characteristic beneficence. When the chaplain "received his nomination, he had been very long engaged, and only awaited an appointment to marry,—he could not venture to undertake bringing his wife to Rome on a salary of 800 thalers (120*l.*), nor could he reconcile his conscience to decline an important sphere of duty, to which he believed himself providentially called; wherefore he resolved to accept the position for three years, to celebrate his marriage then, and leave his bride so long in her parents' house. The King granted an addition of 200 thalers for her, to facilitate this arrangement, and Schmieder arrived here alone. Niebuhr's humane heart was hurt by this separation, and he encouraged Schmieder to make his wife follow him, contributing himself towards the expense of her journey, and undertaking to furnish and prepare a small apartment for their abode." This pleasant act was characteristic of the man whose habitual calmness was so overborne by the death of Bunsen's little girl that he threw himself on her grave in the passion of his grief. Telling the story of the child's death and his friend's sorrow, Bunsen wrote to his sister:—"Niebuhr did not arrive till after the ceremony—embraced me and wept aloud; I could only say to him 'My father!' for such I felt him to be. He had ever been fond of Mary; he threw himself down and kissed the earth that covered her, exclaiming, 'Thou lovely child!' Many were moved to tears by seeing the great man so moved, who in general can so entirely command his feelings."

The city which he had entered for a period of study became Bunsen's home for twenty-two years. It was in Rome that he found official employment and opportunities for study. Under Niebuhr he became Secretary to the Legation; subsequently, he rose to be Chargé d'Affaires, and then Ambassador at the Papal court. In Rome he married his English wife, Miss Waddington, Lady Llanover's sister; in Rome he acquired the greater part of that vast erudition of which his writings are a noble though insufficient memorial; on the Capitol were born the ten children that resulted from his singularly happy marriage; and there also he formed the chief friendships of a life spent in familiar intercourse with the foremost scholars of his day.

His marriage occurred whilst he was still in his twenty-sixth year; and though it necessarily modified for a time his devotion to study, we find him in the following year resuming his studious habits, and resisting with equal firmness and gentleness the representations of those who, thinking that what was most agreeable to themselves would be best for him, were of opinion that he ought to spend less time over his books and more in society. In the last month of 1817 he justifies his conduct to Mrs. Waddington in the following terms:—

"I wanted, therefore, and I yet want, first, time and leisure for my studies, secondly, uninterrupted direction of the mind to those objects, and what is congenial to them, thirdly, firm courage and fresh hope in doing all this. Were it only the first that I

wanted, time, I could try to gratify you: having spent the whole day in my studies, I might give the evenings to the purpose of frequenting and receiving society—English, Italian and German circles, balls, concerts, &c.,—although I think I should consider myself unwise thus to deprive myself and my wife of the only opportunity of enjoying each other's company, and that of one or the other chosen friend or acquaintance. But the two other points make it impossible. I know I have it in my power to go every evening into company, pay attention to grantees and to ladies, and talk away time to the insignificant; and I have done it. I quitted University employment in 1813 on purpose to see and know the world. I have seen and known the most distinguished men in my own country, and, wherever I was, I frequented the circles of ambassadors, princes and ministers: I was reckoned *amiable* by some of their ladies, clever by the learned, and *bon enfant* by the men. This cost me some time, but has been a great lesson for me. Almost always in these societies I was liked and valued for that which I ridiculed in myself, and I could not go on in this way without scorning myself and my fellow-creatures too, and without losing that respect for human life and the human species which is indispensable to me; even (I fear when I consider my nature's frailty) without losing my natural horror of the custom, or rather disease, of talking without thinking and without interest."

Bunsen did not visit his wife's country until he had reached a high point, if not the zenith, of his reputation; but though he came late, he stayed long in the land in which he and his children formed so many close attachments that his fame seems to belong to England scarcely less than to the nation of his birth. He had, moreover, made so many friends amongst the most eminent and influential of our people that, on his first arrival in England, he was received with the cordiality of old acquaintanceship in circles where he encountered, on terms of daily intimacy, our foremost scholars, thinkers, and statesmen. At least a third of this comprehensive record of his life relates to his associations in this country, and the views which he formed of our manners, politics, and tendencies. His first observations of English society were made in the congenial company of Tories and High Churchmen; and that he was favourably impressed by his new friends may be seen from his letters to his wife, in one of which he says, "Tell mamma, she must send me to some good Whigs; this journey has made me more a Tory than I ever was." Of the present leader of the Liberal party—whose "Church considered in its Relations with the State" had recently appeared, and whose personal friendship he had already formed in Rome—Bunsen wrote, "Gladstone is the first man in England as to intellectual power," and described him as "the man who is some day to govern England, if his book is not in his way." His first visit to the House of Commons was made on the occasion of a debate in which Peel, O'Connell, and "Lord John" took part, with an effect that caused the stranger to report to his wife, "I wish you could form an idea of what I felt. I saw for the first time *man*, the member of a true Germanic State, in his highest, his proper place, defending the highest interests of humanity with the wonderful power of speech—wrestling (as the entire vigorous man instinctively wishes), but with the arm of the Spirit, boldly grasping at or tenaciously holding fast power, in the presence of his fellow citizens, submitting to the public conscience the judgment of his cause and of his own uprightness. . . . I thought of my own country, and was thankful that I *could* thank God for being a German, and being myself. But I felt also that we are all children on this field in comparison with the English: how much they, with their discipline of mind, body and heart, can effect even with but moderate genius,

and even with talent alone!" With Oxford—where he received the honorary D.C.L. degree at the Commemoration when Ruskin recited his Newdigate Prize poem—he was enthusiastically delighted. But though Arnold's friend came to us with strong prepossessions in favour of Conservatism, he was not slow to discern good in the opposite side of our political life, and to detect the moral and intellectual failings of the party that had the larger measure of his sympathy and admiration. The independence of his judgments on our men and doings was perfect. Cobden appeared to him "the first diplomatist in the world"; and that he exactly appreciated the nature of the friendly relations between Lord Palmerston and the Emperor of the French may be inferred from the care which he took to write to Baron Stockmar in January, 1852,—"*The younger Jerome communicated the following words of the President addressed to himself: 'La chute de Palmerston est le coup le plus grave que j'aie reçu; c'était le seul ami sincère que j'avais; tant qu'il était Ministre, l'Angleterre n'avait point d'alliés.'*" Another anecdote in the same letter to Baron Stockmar is,—"*. . . X. related to him that, when he was Envoy at Vienna, Schwarzenburg sent for him one day and said, 'The President offers, through Persigny (in exchange for the Rhine frontier and Belgium) —to Prussia, Hanover and Oldenburg; to Austria, Moldavia and Wallachia; to Russia, Constantinople.' The Emperor Nicholas said the same to Lamoricière. They both shrugged their shoulders.*" For Napoleonism Bunsen entertained a lively abhorrence, which finds expression in a letter to one of his sons, to whom he wrote in 1851,—"*Louis Napoleon asserts that he, as well as the first Napoleon, desires liberty in legality. But of what does his system consist? Solely of rule from above, without the aid of spontaneous activity below. The Napoleonic system is more despotic than that of Nero;*" and the father adds, for his son's guidance, "*Beware of separating politics from right and rectitude!—not because 'honesty is the best policy,' (which may be very falsely interpreted,) but because political action rightly signifies nothing but the application of moral reason to public concerns and relations.*" In the chapters that refer to Bunsen's stay in England, the reader comes face to face with "the Duke," attended by a cheering mob on his way from Westminster, and "the grand appearance of Lord Lyndhurst,"—hears the gossip of Hallam's breakfast-parties,—greets once more the poet Rogers, of whom Bunsen, after a visit to his house and beautiful collection, remarks, "It is not that poets are wealthy in England, but rich men write verses, *i.e.* measured prose. He is an amiable old man in manners, in whom the habits of mercantile life have helped to counteract that corrupt voluptuousness extending to intellect, so usual (and particularly in this country) among old bachelors delighting in the fine arts,"—sees again the late Master of Trinity, "a man of wonderful acquirements, sound and frank,"—is gladdened by the smile of Mrs. Fry, whom Bunsen calls his "favourite saint,"—and runs across most of the men and women who were the notabilities of London society twenty-five years ago.

Bunsen's sojourn in England terminated in the spring of 1854, the sixty-third year of his age; but throughout the remainder of a life which closed in the November of 1860, he received continual proofs of the affectionate regard in which he was held by his wife's people. Ennobled by the sovereign whom he had served with equal zeal and efficiency, and comforted in the decline of his bodily powers

by adequate demonstrations of the veneration with which he was regarded in foreign countries and his beloved fatherland, he spent his last years in dignity and labour. One of his latest utterances was, "I wish all men, if they think of me, to think of me with benevolence, as of one who wished and strove to do good to all. I offer my blessing—the blessing of an old man—to all who wish for it."

Historical Difficulties and Contested Events.
By Octave Delepiere. (Murray.)

The Origin of the Swiss Confederation. History and Legend—[Les Origines de la Confédération Suisse, par Albert Rilliet]. (Geneva, Georg.)

THE used-up gentleman who complained that everything had done happening was an ignorant person. He should have known that what had happened had never occurred! The sayings of heroes have never been uttered, and the doings of those individuals are the invention of romancers. Yet legend lives, and men readily believe in the impossible because it is so.

Swift, even in his day, complained of the multiplication of books, and thought that the world would be ultimately overwhelmed by a voluminous deluge of paper. We make no such complaint—entertain no such thought. As long-cherished occurrences never took place, we conclude that men will not cease to relate how they happened. We are really threatened with having little or nothing left. Niebuhr has bowled down the whole of the Kings of Rome. Then what has Lancelotti not swept away? The Abbé Baunier made commonplace facts of mythology; but Lancelotti has "rolled over" the muse of classical history, and dragged her by the skirts through the dust, till she has hardly a rag left upon her. The dearest of the old favourites are tucked up by him, and set to sleep in the deep bed of eternal oblivion; but many of them, it must be confessed, make night hideous by their loud assertions of wakefulness and vitality. Among the proscribed on Lancelotti's list, we find Horatius Cocles, who never stood to defend anything—Curtius, with the daring act he never attempted,—Lucretia, who was never assailed by too tempestuous gallantry,—Mutius Scaevola, who knew better than to thrust his hand into the fire,—and a score of others who were dear to our young memories. Even Livy shakes the Horatii and Curiatii into phantoms by being all abroad as to which party they respectively belonged to; and with regard to any one ever having set fire to the Thrasymenean lake, a fool might as well attempt to set the Thames on fire! Leonidas, Sappho, Dionysius, glorious Thermopylæ, impure Mitylene, the school at Corinth where the king used to be employed as an usher—they are stories invented by impudent novelists in early days.

And now come M. Delepiere and M. Rilliet to snuff out more of our heroes, or to put the foot upon some who have been pretty completely stamped out already. The Colossus of Rhodes has been before roughly handled for his brazen assertions; and M. Delepiere again displaces him from his saucy stride over the harbour at Rhodes, and points to a modest statue as the one which was once the glory of the island. Belisarius, too, has been frequently acquitted of being guilty of mendicancy, and we here again see that his popular story was entirely unknown in his own times. Dr. Cumming can no longer rejoice that the Caliph Omar burned the Alexandrian library, which was invented and burnt, in imagination, long after the alleged fact could be denied by unbiassed testimony. As for Pope Joan, that impossible Pontifex is set up again in the person of Joan, the mistress (in every sense) of Pope John the

Twelfth; but she has not a leg to stand upon. Happily, we cannot quite erase Abelard and Heloise from even romantic history. Myth envelopes a good deal of it. The selfish scholar and the confiding but rather saucy lady did live; but they never wrote the letters which pass for theirs, nor does that collection of fragments in Père La Chaise cemetery which is called their tomb contain a grain of their dust. Petrarch and Laura are less happy. Laura was not even the mature married woman some have derisively said she was. She was not so much as Prior's Chloe was; she was evidently a name, whose ideal owner the poet worshipped, but of whom his contemporaries knew much less than his successors, who have caused her to make such a noise in the world. The weakest point in M. Delepiere's book lies in his theory that Joan Darc was not burnt, but that, having been executed by deputy, she turned up at Metz, married there, lived long, and died happily. The story is interesting; but there was more than one adventurer who strove to pass in France for a surviving Jeanne la Pucelle.

Of other legends in this volume we have little to say. The Countess of Châteaubriand is not so popularly known as to make it a matter of interest whether her husband murdered her or not. Legend accuses, justice acquits him. That the Emperor Charles the Fifth was an emperor till he died, and that he never was at any funeral of his own, except the one where he witnessed nothing of the spectacle, has been already ascertained. It was in presence of this emperor that Don Blasco de Garay launched (*it is said*), in 1543, a steam-vessel at Barcelona. The French claim the invention of the steam-engine for Solomon de Caus, in 1615. There is a letter extant, by Marion Delorme, dated 1641, and addressed to Cinq-Mars, which speaks of his invention, and of her having just seen the inventor. The letter is highly satisfactory but for two trifles, that De Caus died in 1630, and that M. Henri Berthoud has confessed that he wrote the letter himself by way of literary illustration to a sketch by Gavarni! The year after the alleged date of the above pseudo-epistle, Galileo died. In connexion with him, the old story of his having been put to torture, when under examination touching the motion of the earth, is properly abandoned. So, too, is the saying we can hardly afford to lose—*E pur si muove!* The anecdote must go! What immortal saying ever was uttered, or will ever cease its echoes in our willing ears? On Galileo our readers may profitably consult Dr. Parnham, in M. F. Baudry's recently published volume.

One legend brings M. Delepiere and M. Rilliet together in agreement with one another, with Mr. Gould, and a score of writers who have already demolished one of the most obstinately immortal of all popular heroes, and one to be found under various names half over the world. Without much that is very new, M. Rilliet's clever book contains much that is freshly told. A history like that of the Swiss Confederation could not be otherwise than exciting and romantic, and, as narrated here, it is particularly so. Subject to Rome, to Burgundy, to Germany; admitting Frankish and Scandinavian admixture; free by the revolt of 1307; five centuries and a half of confederation, often threatened, sometimes broken, but only to be acknowledged and confirmed; dissolved in 1798 by France, but finally restored by the treaty of Vienna in 1815, there is no country more fertile in stirring episodes, whether historical or legendary. But the popular founder of the Swiss Confederation is William Tell. He is made thoroughly historical, and yet he does not belong to history. He lives, and will live for ever, in

legend, and yet he never lived at all in this or any other world. He is a sign and a symbol, a grand myth, which even his hideous statue at Atdorf cannot make contemptible. Tell belongs to noble hearts, noble poetry, noble drama, noble legend, and noble history, but no one will really believe in him as an ever-existing personage, after reading M. Delepiere's sketch and M. Rilliet's exhaustive book on a good Swiss story by a genuine, brave, and honest Swiss writer.

Poems. By Walt Whitman. Selected and edited by William Michael Rossetti. (Hotten.)

THE selections here given from the poems of Walt Whitman form, we are told, nearly half of his entire works. Mr. Rossetti's objects in the present compilation have been, first, to exclude every poem that could fairly be deemed offensive; and, secondly, to include whatever, being free from just or unjust censure on the ground of decorum, is at the same time highest as poetry and most characteristic of the writer. The editor has wisely, and with a proper reverence for one in whose genius he believes, refrained from culling what are called "beauties" from such poems as might be thought objectionable. He has hacked and spoilt no piece by depriving it of the unity and continuity which make it vital; and thus, though we have not here the whole of Whitman, what we have is genuinely his own. It follows from the process adopted that we are not now called upon to weigh the accusations which have been brought against the writer in America for his licence of expression in morals (morals being, of course, to be understood in a special and restricted sense), but simply to examine his credentials as a poet.

In a Preface which, on the whole, is written with his usual discernment and happiness of exposition, Mr. Rossetti observes of Whitman, "He may be termed formless by those who, not without much reason to show for themselves, are wedded to the established forms and ratified refinements of poetic art; but it seems reasonable to enlarge the canon till it includes so great and startling a genius, rather than to draw it close and exclude him." We see, however, no reason why the usual definition of an art should be changed for the sake of embracing in its limits one who might otherwise stand without them. The question now at issue, is not whether Mr. Whitman is a great thinker, but whether he is a great poet. Now, by common consent the vital constituents of poetry are emotion and imagination. By imagination we mean the power of conceiving ideas and of representing them by adequate symbols to the senses.

Judged by this admitted test, what shall we say of Walt Whitman? That some entire poems in this collection, and many scattered passages in other poems, bear the test triumphantly, few, if qualified to judge, will doubt. On the other hand, we have here many pages (probably the greater number) of which it would be difficult to maintain that they are poetry in any sense of that word which has yet been accepted. Thus, in the address 'To Working Men,' who can say that, however exalted by the pervading idea of the piece, any item in the following catalogue, with the one exception marked in Italics, is in itself poetical?—

House-building, measuring, sawing the boards;
Blacksmithing, glass-blowing, nail-making, coopering, tin-
roofing, shingle-dressing,
Ship-joining, dock-building, fish-curing, ferrying, flagging
of side-walks by flaggers,
The pump, the pile-driver, the great derrick, the coal-
kiln and brick-kiln.
Coal-mines, and all that is down there,—the lamps in the
darkness, echoes, songs, what meditations, what
was native thoughts looking through smutched faces,

Iron-works, forge-fires in the mountains, or by the river-banks—men around feeling the melt with huge crowbars—lumps of ore, the due combining of ore, limestone, coal—the blast-furnace and the puddling-furnace, the loup-lump at the bottom of the melt at last—the rolling-mill, the stumpy bars of pig-iron, the strong, clean-shaped T-rail for railroads!

Oil-works, silk-works, white-lead-works, the sugar-house, steam-saws, the great mills and factories.

Even in the composition called 'A Poet,' which, besides its high strain of thought, is very interesting as a revelation of Whitman's individuality, there is far more of theory than of imagination. When he writes of the poet—

Him all wait for—him all yield up to—his word is decisive and final,
Him they accept, in him lave, in him perceive themselves, as amid light,

Him they immerse, and he immerses them.
Beautiful women, the haughtiest nations, laws, the landscape, people, animals!

The profound earth and its attributes, and the unquiet ocean (so tell I my morning's romance),
All enjoyments and properties, and money, and whatever money will buy,

The best farms—others toiling and planting, and he unavoidably reaps,

The noblest and costliest cities—others grading and building, and he domiciles there,
Nothing for anyone, but what is for him—near and far are for him,—the ships in the offing,

The perpetual shows and marches on land, are for him, if they are for anybody—

the reader may or may not find in the lines truth of doctrine, but he assuredly will not find beauty of expression. Turning, on the contrary, to the pieces named respectively 'Assimilations,' 'Burial,' 'The Waters,' 'A Ship,' 'President Lincoln's Funeral Hymn,' and 'A Word out of the Sea,' he will scarcely deny that they possess striking truth and beauty of description, and, still better, that subtle and informing power which unobtrusively converts all outward things into symbols, just as the soul makes for itself a symbol of the body which it pervades and rules. This unconscious power of symbolization—quite distinct from, and even opposed to, the mechanical ingenuity of allegory—is nowhere more delightfully evinced by Whitman than in 'A Word out of the Sea,' to our thinking the poem of the book. A boy discovers a bird's-nest in some briars that skirt the seashore. Day after day he watches the movements of the male bird and his mate, listens to the singing and the chirping by which they express their happiness. At length,

May-be killed unknown to her mate,
One forenoon the she-bird crouched not on the nest,
Nor returned that afternoon, nor the next,
Nor ever appeared again.

The boy continues to note the solitary bird flitting restlessly from spot to spot on the shore, and at times pouring forth a mournful song, the desolation, the longing and the brief beguiling hope of which the listener translates into human speech. To the boy's ear the bird sings as follows:—

Soothe! soothe! soothe!
Close on its wave soothes the wave behind,
And again another behind, embracing and lapping, every one close,

But my love soothes not me, not me.

Low hangs the moon—it rose late;
O it is lagging—O I think it is heavy with love, with love.
O madly the sea pushes, pushes upon the land,
With love—with love.

O night! do I not see my love fluttering out there among the breakers?

What is that little black thing I see there in the white?

Loud! loud! loud!

Loud I call to you, my love!

High and clear I shoot my voice over the waves;

Surely you must know who is here, is here;

You must know who I am, my love.

Low-hanging moon!

What is that dusky spot in your brown yellow?

O it is the shape, the shape of my mate!

O moon, do not keep her from me any longer!

Land! land! O land!

Whichever way I turn, O I think you could give me my mate back again, if you only would;

For I am almost sure I see her dimly whichever way I look.

O rising stars!

Perhaps the one I want so much will rise, will rise with some of you.

O throat! O trembling throat!
Sound clearer through the atmosphere!
Pierce the woods, the earth:

Somewhere, listening to catch you, must be the one I want.

Shake out, carols!

Solitary here—the night's carols!

Carols of lonesome love! Death's carols!

Carols under that lagging, yellow, waning moon!

O, under that moon, where she droops almost down into the sea!

O reckless, despairing carols!

But soft! sink low;

Soft! let me just murmur;

And do you wait a moment, you husky-noised sea;

For somewhere I believe I heard my mate responding to me,

So faint—I must be still, be still to listen;

But not altogether still, for then she might not come immediately to me.

Hither, my love!

Here I am! Here!

With this just-sustained note I announce myself to you;

This gentle call is for you, my love, for you!

Do not be deceived elsewhere!

That is the whistle of the wind—it is not my voice;

That is the fluttering, the fluttering of the spray;

Those are the shadows of leaves.

O darkness! O in vain!

O I am very sick and sorrowful!

O brown halo in the sky, near the moon, drooping upon the sea!

O troubled reflection in the sea!

O throat! O throbbing heart!

O all!—and I sing uselessly, uselessly all the night!

Yet I murmur, murmur on!

O murmurs—you yourselves make me continue to sing, I know not why.

O past! O life! O songs of joy!

In the air—in the woods—over fields;

Loved! loved! loved! loved! loved!

But my love no more, no more with me!

We two together no more!

The plaint of the bird arouses in the boy,

too, the sense of something missed and yearned for.

A joy has vanished from the soul as its mate from the bird. Shall the ideal of youth

that has taken wing return to earth no more?

Shall the yearning for it ever be satisfied, and by what?—

Answering, the Sea,

Delaying not, hurrying not,

Whispered me through the night and very plainly before daybreak,

Lisp'd to me the low and delicious word DEATH.

Of the sublimated passion and sweetness of the

above, of the minuteness with which the most

delicate transitions of feeling are caught, and

of the grand yet melancholy suggestiveness

which sets the whole picture, as it were, in a

frame of sad sunset glory, we can hardly speak

in terms of praise too high. That Whitman can

write noble poetry, this one example conclusively testifies.

Of the writer, generally, it may be said, that

he is universal in his sympathies, (with the sole

exception that he cannot recognize the possi-

bility of goodness in any man who happens to

be born an aristocrat,)—that (with this excep-

tion) he believes in the capacity for virtue,

latent or developed, of all his fellows—believes

that the best man is but the full and perfected

expression of the worth and power hidden in

the worst,—believes that in point of art it is

right to express in speech all that is true in

fact, and to regard all processes and things,

natural or mechanical, that have once been

associated with man as sanctified thereby. The

"*homo sum*," and the deductions drawn from

it, have never found a more zealous advocate.

It is difficult to describe a mind so varied and

yet so peculiar in a few phrases. Yet we will

venture to designate Mr. Whitman as a wide,

sincere, and passionate thinker,—presenting

in himself a new combination of separate views,

which are not particularly new in themselves.

This is not said to his disadvantage, for truisms,

after all, lie at the root of the world's progress.

The expansiveness of his mind includes imagi-

nation, no doubt, but rather as a constituent

than as a characteristic. He resembles those

vast tracts of country in which is found the

utmost diversity of surface, and in which long

intervals of homely or even barren scenery precede and succeed glorious manifestations of Nature. He is so large and generic in his mode of thinking that he often scatters beauty in the seed rather than reveals it in the flower; at other times, nothing can surpass the truthful minuteness with which he paints the most delicate nuances of feeling. He is a fine poet, though it would be a great error to say that all is poetry to which he has given the name.

For a brief and excellent summary of Whitman's life and writings, we refer the reader to Mr. Rossetti's Preface—a composition disfigured only by a somewhat puerile display of contempt for his fellow critics. His allegations against them may or may not be just; but their errors, if real, would have been more gracefully reproved by that superior example which Mr. Rossetti so consciously affords, than by his unnecessary invectives.

Time and Tide by Weare and Tyne. Twenty-five Letters to a Working Man of Sunderland on the Laws of Work. By John Ruskin, LL.D. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

Mr. Ruskin's peculiar and extreme views on the treatment of many social disorders are as the bushel under which his clear perceptions of evil are often hidden; and it is well for those whom he would benefit when the diagnosis and the prescription can be separately considered. These letters to a working man on the laws of work contain, with suggestions on other social questions, a searching inquiry into the abuses of trade and manufacture, as affecting the relations between master and workman and those of buyer and seller; and if, from the impossibility of fitting the plan proposed to the existing state of affairs, we cannot accept it intact as a remedy, many valuable suggestions might be adopted, with great gain to all parties concerned.

Having described the machinery by which his laws should be enforced, the author states the nature of these projected laws, "of which," as relates to trade,

"the first group should be directed to the prevention of all kinds of thieving; but chiefly, of the occult and polite methods of it; and of all occult methods chiefly, the making and selling of bad goods. No form of theft is so criminal as this, none so deadly to the state. If you break into a man's house and steal a hundred pounds' worth of plate, he knows his loss, and there is an end, besides that you take your risk of punishment for your gain, like a man. And if you do it bravely and openly, and habitually live by such inroads, you may retain nearly every moral and manly virtue, and become a heroic rider and reiver, and hero of song. But if you swindle me out of twenty shillings' worth of quality on each of a hundred bargains, I lose my hundred pounds all the same, and I get a hundred untrustworthy articles beside, which will fail and injure me when I least expect it; and you, having done your thieving basely, are corrupted by the guilt of it to the very heart's core. * * All political economy, as well as all higher virtue, depends first on sound work. Let your laws then I say, in the beginning, be set to secure this. * * For light weights and short measures, or for proved adulteration or dishonest manufacture of article, the penalty should be simply confiscation of goods, and sending out of the country. The kind of person who desires prosperity by such practices could not be made to emigrate too speedily."

To enforce these penal enactments against cheating, a guild or union is proposed of tradesmen, whom the author supposes

"to have joined voluntarily in carrying out a better system of commerce. Outside of their guild, they would have to leave the rogue to puff and cheat as he chose, and the public to be gulled as they chose. All that is necessary is, that the said public should clearly know the shops at which they could

get warranted articles; and, as clearly, those in which they bought at their own risk."

So far so good. It is not impossible that the co-operative societies, with their fair prices and cash payments, may eventually stimulate tradesmen, for their own interest, to combine in the way proposed.

Mr. Ruskin would transform our bishops into overseers, each one being the appointed superintendent of a hundred or more families,

"to render account to the state, of the life of every individual in those families; and to have care both of their interest and conduct to such an extent as they may be willing to admit, or as their faults may justify."

—This is flat Mormonism.

Mr. Ruskin complains that marriages are left to be settled by "supply and demand." Surely, if the law of supply and demand could be left to work undisturbed by any corrupting element, such as avarice, ambition, &c., it might safely be trusted, being only the carrying out of the Divine will to its final arrangements. But the evils besetting marriage which Mr. Ruskin most justly holds up for condemnation are not such as arbitrary laws can reach. As in other cases, too much efficacy is ascribed to institutions which after all can only be the result of national character, and must inevitably be always a degree behind the highest intellect of the nation.

Those who believe that an education really good in all its parts is a sufficient preparation for any of the duties of life will hesitate at the following:—

"Permission to marry should be the reward held in sight of its youth during the entire latter part of the course of their education, and it should be granted as the national attestation that the first portion of their lives had been rightly fulfilled. * * No girl should receive her permission to marry before her seventeenth birthday, nor any youth before his twenty-first, and it should be a point of somewhat distinguished honour with both sexes to gain their permission of marriage in the eighteenth and twenty-second year, and a recognized disgrace not to have gained it at least before the close of their twenty-first or twenty-fourth. * * In every year there should be two festivals, one on the first of May, and one on the feast of Harvest Home in each district, at which festival the permission to marry should be given publicly to the maidens and youths who had won them in that half-year, and they should be crowned, the maids by the old French title of *Rosières*, and the youth perhaps by some name rightly derived from the supposed signification of the word 'bachelor,' 'laurel fruit,' and so led in joyful procession through the city street, or village lane, and the day ended with feasting of the poor. * * And every bachelor and *rosière* should be entitled to claim . . . a fixed income from the state, for the seven years after the day of their marriage, for the setting up of their homes."

All this would be very pleasant in a work of fiction or a picture of an ideal state; but when we find it in letters to a working man on the laws of work,—letters in which we might expect to find enlightenment on some of the darkest questions of social economy,—we regret that the clear perception and love of right which so ably points out the evil should not be applied to discover a practicable remedy.

The subject of social reform may be divided, like an old-fashioned sermon, into three heads—1. Things as they are; 2. Things as they ought to be; 3. How to convert the one into the other. Mr. Ruskin has an excellent perception of the first, and a good enough idea of the second. The third portion of the work is the most difficult, and as yet no one man has found the secret of it.

The plan of making people good and wise

by positive law was tried by Lycurgus on a moderate scale and under favourable circumstances. When he had set the machine a-going, he asked leave of absence, exacting a promise that his ordinances should be observed until his return. But he never meant to return, and never did return. Was this merely a way of binding his Spartans in honour?—In part: but a large part of his motive must have been a desire not to know the end of his schemes; he foresaw that he had made something of it, but not the thing. Like Hagar, he went a bowshot off, saying, "Let me not see the death of the child." Mr. Ruskin, we are afraid, would not make anything of it; liberty would assert itself. In one point, indeed, he might do some good; that is, in promoting marriage. The young people, already resolute upon the point, would have one more motive; and Greta institutions of all kinds would arise for the beatification of uncultivated bachelors and maidens, amidst great laughter and universal applause.

NEW NOVELS.

The Brownlows. By Mrs. Oliphant. 3 vols. (Blackwood & Sons.)

Mrs. Oliphant's new novel, 'The Brownlows,' is already known to readers who have followed the fortunes of this domestic drama from month to month. That Mrs. Oliphant should have been able to keep up the reader's interest in a serial story, which has little action and less variety, is a tribute to her talent. The interest of the story tells, however, with more effect when it is read in a completed form; the threads of interest are slight and fine, and they are worked together with the patient delicacy and minute finish of a Trichinopoly gold chain. 'The Brownlows' is perhaps the most artistic of Mrs. Oliphant's works. There is not a careless page, not a slovenly sentence in the whole. The materials are slight, the characters are few. The story, to be appreciated, must be read through, and not dipped into for scenes. The progress may seem slow, and the steps by which the drama moves are very minute, and much in contrast with the rough and ready slapdash which too many modern novelists affect. Mrs. Oliphant is not afraid of her trouble; and if the reader is impatient, so much the worse for him; he will get all the less good out of a subtle story. Mr. Brownlow, an honest, well-respected lawyer, in excellent practice in the town of Masterton, receives one day a legacy of 50,000*l.*, left by a wicked, implacable old woman, who apparently wished her money to make as much mischief as money can make. This large sum was left to Mr. Brownlow, in trust for a daughter who had made a runaway match, and whom the mother had resolutely refused to forgive when it was still in her power. The husband had enlisted for a soldier, been sent to a foreign station, and neither he nor his wife had ever been heard of again. If this obscure daughter could not be found within twenty-five years, then Mr. Brownlow was to have the money, to the utter exclusion of all her other relations, who were in need and poverty, and to whom even 1,000 of the 50,000 pounds would have been riches and comfort. Mr. Brownlow was a prosperous man, a contented man, and one likely to make a fortune for himself; and the old woman's will was only a trouble and annoyance. He did the best he could to find the missing daughter. Years passed over, and the chance of her being dead had become almost a certainty. Then Mr. Brownlow let himself be tempted to use the money to his own advantage; using it well and skilfully, till, in the course of years, it had been doubled and trebled. Mr. Brownlow had

married, bought a fine house and park, become one of the county families, and had almost forgotten his precarious tenure of prosperity. It has come to the last six months of the five-and-twenty years when the story opens; another six months, and the money will be absolutely his own. The real sting of temptation makes itself felt and recognized in his heart for the first time; to be obliged to make restitution now, with all arrears of interest due upon the original sum, would be absolute ruin. He becomes terrified lest the true claimant should come to light. His wife has long been dead; his daughter Sara is the queen of his home as well as of his heart. She is a fascinating little witch, with as many faults as virtues, but exceedingly charming. It is for her sake that he thinks he dreads poverty. His schemes and terrors and vacillations are subtly told; but that a clever lawyer and sensible man such as Mr. Brownlow is described should so completely lose his head, and act not only so basely but so foolishly, we cannot believe, in spite of Mrs. Oliphant's assurances. But it does not spoil the story; it only provokes the reader. The two unconscious victims of fate, Sara and her brother Jack, are excellent in their respective ways, and complicate the situation considerably by their entire ignorance of their father's hopes and fears and blundering schemes. The way in which the catastrophe is at last brought about is ingenious. The terrible strength of covetousness, and the curse that clings to it, come out in full hideousness. The effect of the sudden accession to wealth on the one side, and the prospect of losing it on the other, is told in a powerful and highly wrought scene. The curse that clings to the love of money seems on the point of being realized, and precipitating all concerned into utter ruin. But Mrs. Oliphant knows how to stay the storm she has raised, and to wind up the skein she has tangled. The ending of the story is very skilfully managed. The reader will lay down the book with regret that the curtain has dropped, and that Jack, Sara, Pamela, Powys and Mr. Brownlow have vanished, that he may hear no further about their after-fortunes, nor even know what becomes of the malicious Nancy Christian, who did so much ill to everybody,—nor hear whether Mrs. Swayne and Betty at the Lodge lived contented under the new dynasty,—nor whether poor old cross Mrs. Fennel grew reconciled to the changed state of affairs; but such unsatisfied questionings are only a tribute to Mrs. Oliphant's skill in telling the story of the Brownlows.

The Marstons: a Novel. (Reprinted from *Fraser's Magazine*.) By Hamilton Aïdè. 3 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

'The Marstons' is a novel of which we can say nothing more complimentary than that it contains no chapter that a gentlewoman of average intelligence need fear to avow as the work of her pen. Inferior to most of the stories that have enlivened the serial in which it appeared originally, the tale evinces some knowledge of character and society, and is evidently the result of considerable labour. Even the fastidious tasters, who have formed themselves into an association for the encouragement of pure literature and the suppression of books that in their opinion savour of indecorum, will not hesitate to admit that 'The Marstons' is fit for circulation in well-regulated families; but the book fails so completely to accomplish the first end of prose fiction, that we cannot recommend it as a means of innocent amusement. In her opening chapters Hamilton Aïdè displays some ability in delineations of life and manners in the com-

fortable villas of a suburban neighbourhood, where timid people watch their neighbours with curiosity and suspicion, and families whose substance has been derived from commercial pursuits which they have relinquished hold themselves aloof from persons who have not yet withdrawn from trade. Miss Pringle—the garrulous maiden lady who at an advanced period of life pursues with undiminished zeal the small social successes which circumstances never permit her to achieve to her perfect satisfaction—is a familiar type of feminine weakness; but her foibles have been so repeatedly ridiculed in books written chiefly for the delectation of persons who resemble the poor lady, that no art can give them the charm of novelty or render their exhibition otherwise than tedious. Miss Pringle's friend, Mrs. Pomfret, is another character whose gossip and small views have re-appeared so frequently in the pages of prose fiction that we were less inclined to smile than hurry over the pages which describe her dinner-party of suburban gentilities, the arrangements of which repeat cause the poor lady to inquire of her friend, "My dear Miss Pringle, do tell me whether I was wrong in sending Mrs. Bagshot out first, before Miss Turkaine? Ought Miss Turkaine to have precedence as a baronet's daughter? Capt. Bagshot, as you know, is C.B., and I always imagined that the wives of Companions of the Bath, you know, went before baronets' daughters, but I may be mistaken,—and I should be so distressed to have done what looks so ignorant and stupid. Miss Turkaine stands very much upon her precedence, and I observed that she didn't look at all pleased during dinner." Thus appealed to, "Miss Pringle racked her brain to recall some analogous case, and how the delicate question had then been decided. She remembered upon one occasion, at Cheltenham, seeing Mrs. Carbuncle taken out before Mrs. Catherine Weal, who, as everybody knew, was a baronet's daughter; but then Mrs. Carbuncle was niece, by marriage, to the late Earl of Mountgarnet,—which might make a difference. Upon the whole, the case appeared involved in such doubt, and there was so much to be said on both sides, that it was a great relief to Mrs. Pomfret's mind when, upon reference to a Peerage at Miss Pringle's suggestion, the table of precedence gave it triumphantly in her favour." This satire is tame; but it is a fair specimen of what is brightest and strongest in the story, which does not even fulfil the modest hope occasioned by its earlier chapters. Not that the work loses power, when the Marstons, by a sudden turn of Fortune's commercial wheel, lose their pleasant villa on the banks of the Thames, and, migrating to gloomy quarters nigh the Strand, renew under disadvantageous circumstances the battle of life in which Olivia Marston's good qualities win the appropriate rewards of virtue—in wealth, rank, a good husband, and a family of fine children. "Lady Milton," says the author, dismissing her heroine, "is a more popular person than Olivia Marston ever was. Some one said of her that she had never been a girl,—that she must have been born a woman; by which, no doubt, was meant to be indicated the indefinable something, which certainly was not hardness, nor boldness, nor self-confidence, but a certain absence of the girlish, blushful element, and the indifference to admiration which is never quite attractive to men. The composure of her manner befits the young matron charmingly now, so those say who never felt as much at their ease with her formerly as they did with more chaffy, dirty young ladies." That most readers will find themselves at their ease in Olivia Marston's society we can testify. The danger

is that they may fall asleep whilst she is talking to them.

Carlyon's Year. By the Author of 'Lost Sir Massingberd,' &c. 2 vols. (Bradbury, Evans & Co.)

We should be guilty of exaggeration if we pronounced 'Carlyon's Year' to be a very striking novel; but it is a good and readable story, and not unworthy of the author of 'Lost Sir Massingberd.' The danger incident to the rapid rising of the tide in some of our northern bays is skilfully turned to account at the beginning of the narrative; and the escape of the heroine and her cousin from apparently certain destruction is powerfully told. Moreover, the expedient is ingenious, and, however unexpected, appears probable enough to general readers, among whom, *quoad hoc*, we must include ourselves for the nonce. Whether such a rescue by such means is actually possible, we must leave the frequenters of Morecambe Bay and similar inlets to determine. In the sequel the story sometimes flags, but it is rather interesting than dull upon the whole. The flashes of humour developed in the characters of Mrs. Newnman and one or two gentlemen of the medical profession are sufficient to give some relief to what would otherwise be a picture of somewhat sombre tints. The author is by no means perfect in the measurement of language, and the characters occasionally take too high or too low a tone for their own consistency, or for the occasion which calls forth their powers of expression. Akin to this defect is the absurdity of making the proud and reserved Carlyon place his hand on his butler's shoulder. There must be some carelessness in this, for the language flows naturally enough sometimes, and the author occasionally displays no slight knowledge of human nature. Mrs. Newnman's feelings on the sudden death of her son seem to us to be true to nature, and exceedingly well, partly because very briefly, described. It is easy enough to write a whole prosy volume about the feelings of a bereaved parent or lover, but it requires some skill to give one or two sharply defined ideas in a couple of pages. The author of 'Carlyon's Year' is not without ability, and although we find little to blame in the present novel, we may fairly hope to find more to praise in some future effort.

Albany Stark's Revenge. By R. S. Maurice. 3 vols. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)

It is all probability, no modern three-volume novel has been hitherto published which contains such an astonishing amount of sensational incidents as this work of Mr. Maurice. Murder, forgery, robberies of every description, false marriages, and piracy "on the Spanish Main," of the type that we fondly hoped had expired in the seventeenth century, but find reproduced here in a tale of the present day, come tumbling upon the reader with such rapidity that a species of insensibility is the result; and the end of the third volume is reached with a feeling of relief, and in a state of utter confusion as to the plot and purpose of the story. So far as we can make out after a careful study, the narrative set out in this novel is somewhat to the following effect: Mr. Albany Stark is deprived of the affections of his betrothed by a young sailor named Lee, who not only runs away with and marries the lady, but also robs her father of about 4,000*l.*, and this sum Lee deposits with a brother-in-law named Blythe. Albany Stark devotes himself to revenge. Lee, having deserted his wife, who dies soon after, returns at the end of twenty years, wealthy, and with a second wife and a

daughter. Albany Stark sends down an agent, who ingratiate himself with the Lees; and this agent discovers by a series of remarkable deeds that Lee has been a pirate and a murderer on the largest "Spanish Main" scale ever seen even on the boards of a transpontine theatre. Then ensues a rapid succession of scenes and revelations of a highly melodramatic nature. Blythe, not wishing to refund the money deposited with him by Lee, essays to run away with it, but is surprised by his wife, and by mistake shoots her, and paralyzes her for life. Lee has a desperate struggle with Blythe, and both roll into the sea and are drowned. Stark's agent turns out to be Lee's son by his first wife; and at the end of the novel this gentleman is cast away on the ocean in a little boat by the crew of the vessel in which he was a passenger, and left to perish, a miserable but repentant man. Lee's daughter turns out to be some one else's daughter, and a long-lost sister turns up in another young lady. Lee's second wife is discovered to be not his wife, but his mistress, having been married to Lee when the first wife was alive. Lastly, Albany Stark, to complete his revenge, forges Lee's will. The forgery is discovered, and, after shooting a detective, the hero poisons himself in prison.

We are certain as to all the above incidents; but how they are all connected, or in what order they occur, we really cannot undertake to say. All we can assert with certainty is, that the few people left alive at the end of the book are happy; and this, so far, is certainly a comfort. But with that slight exception, the reader will experience but little happiness when he finishes the tale.

We are sorry the author should have been so misled as to waste his time on the story we have briefly sketched. No treatment could prevent it being a failure. Now, there is enough ability displayed in this work to convince us that the author could turn out a really good novel, if he had a promising story to work upon. Of one thing Mr. Maurice may be assured. Success depends almost entirely upon the treatment of a tale, and on the way the characters are made to introduce themselves. A simple story, naturally told, will gain more applause, and better exhibit a writer's talent, than any number of unnatural scenes and deeds, however exciting, when crudely thrown together. If this be once understood and acted on, we hope to be able shortly to review more favourably another and a better book by the author.

Four Lectures on Subjects connected with Diplomacy. By Montague Bernard, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

The author, being a professor of diplomacy, is bound to lecture thereon,—a duty which he has partially performed by delivering four discourses, which are comprised in this volume. The first of these was delivered in 1860, the other three respectively in 1865, 1866, and 1867. English professors are not remarkable as being profuse bearers of that intellectual fruit for the production of which they are implanted; but we presume that this little volume does not contain the whole of the produce of the author's brain on this subject during the last seven years. If, however, we are wrong in this presumption, we should rather blame the subject than the Professor. To try to make a science of diplomacy is not only useless but mischievous; for we believe that the more the conduct of negotiations with foreign nations is treated as an art separate and apart from that of the conduct of business in general, the more

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we shall hear of those complicated international arrangements which, though they are worthless as engagements, and snap at the first tension, yet render almost every national movement in Europe an insult to other nations.

Considering as we do that diplomacy has inflicted great evils upon Europe, it is pleasing to look back and observe the decay in the "pride, pomp, and circumstance" of this art which is apparent in modern days. How solemn, almost to comicality, were the proceedings at the Congress of Westphalia! The movements of a Chancery suit in the good old days of Eldon were rapid in comparison. In the year 1636 the belligerents consented to treat, and a mediator proceeded to Cologne, where he was joined by envoys from Vienna and Madrid. A discussion on the form of the safe-conducts to be granted to the Emperor began in 1637, and lasted nearly five years. In December, 1641, the preliminaries fixing the time and place of opening the Congress were drawn up, but they were not signed and the safe-conducts were not exchanged until April, 1643. These preliminaries after all only related to matters of form, and such preliminaries have in later days been dispensed with altogether. Then, to avoid questions of precedence, &c., it was necessary that the negotiations should be carried on simultaneously at two places. The French treated at Münster, and the Swedes at Osnabrück, and these places are about eighteen miles apart, but the two treaties were to be considered as one. Then the public prayers for the success of the deliberations occupied three days, and seem to have raised many questions of precedence which sorely troubled the two French envoys, "though both accounted religious men." Fresh difficulties arose on the production by the plenipotentiaries of their full powers, and it took seven months to remove these difficulties. It was not until June, 1645, more than three years after the signing of the preliminaries, that negotiations actually commenced.

The propositions first delivered were left unanswered for more than two months. More than a year passed before France actually stated her demands, and three years and five months elapsed before the conclusion of peace. Then, when Volmar, one of the Imperial envoys, was to announce his acceptance of the treaty, it was found that he had received a despatch in cipher and lost the key; but at last, in October, 1648, the treaty was signed. So that the work was accomplished in about twelve years, and, as no armistice had been agreed upon, the war was carried on during the negotiation.

All this time the French envoys were paying visits of state in the city of Münster with a train of twelve coaches and six, and the grave personages there assembled were considering great questions of ceremonial and precedence, by the decision of one of which in favour of the Venetian envoy, that functionary obtained, "to his extreme joy," the honour of being conducted, when he visited the French envoy, to the door of his coach, instead of to the foot of the staircase only.

It is a comfort to feel that the days when diplomats could "play such fantastic tricks before high heaven" as were enacted at Münster, are gone for ever. In modern diplomacy there is no want of promptitude. The matters of form which occupied nine years in the seventeenth century are dismissed at a single sitting in the nineteenth; and if questions of ceremony and precedence arise, there is now too much wholesome fear of ridicule to permit them seriously to impede the proceedings.

Perhaps little improvement is now needed in the forms of diplomacy, but the simplification of the machinery renders it all the more neces-

sary that the advice of the author, which recommends "a sparing, an almost parsimonious use of the treaty-making power" should be followed. The universal fault of diplomatists is that they do too much; like bad steers, they think it necessary to be always working the rudder. Then, if instead of guiding our course by diplomatic traditions we were simply to follow the dictates of common sense and honesty in our dealings with foreign nations, perhaps the effect might be better than the professional diplomatist would suppose. The experiment has never yet been made on a large scale, and is not unlikely to be tried by our present Foreign Secretary. If it be tried we shall watch the event with some interest, and with confidence in a good result.

Philartète Chasles.—Questions du Temps et Problèmes d'Autrefois. (Paris, Baillière).

RECENT discussions of no pleasant kind have led some of our contemporaries into an error of fact. M. Chasles has become a name of suspicion among us, through the Pascal-Newton forgeries. Now this name of M. Chasles is well known in this country; but the M. Chasles who is well known is not the gentleman connected with the Pascal papers. The first owner of the name is M. Philartète Chasles; the second M. Michel Chasles. More than once before we have pointed out this difference; but a mistake once made endures, as the Jesuits say; and we have just received a protest from Paris on the continued re-appearance of this error in the English press.

M. Philartète Chasles, a selection of whose "Pensées," taken from the course of lectures delivered at the College of France, is here given under the quaint title of 'Questions of the Time, and Problems of Former Times,' is one of the most peculiar writers of France. His speciality in his own country is, a wide knowledge of foreign letters, and especially of English and German literature, in all their highest phases. He has been often a claimant for a chair in the Academy: of which he has been called, by way of jest, the Perpetual Candidate; but either from local jealousy or political passion, he has never yet secured a majority of votes. This exclusion seems strange to us in England, since from his writings on Shakspeare and his many and able efforts in behalf of our men of letters, he is one of the very best known French writers.

Prefixed to this collection of wise "Thoughts," many of which are worthy of La Rochefoucauld and La Bruyère, we have a brief memoir by M. C. Combarieu, from which we borrow, mostly in the biographer's own words, the principal facts of a useful literary career.

Victor Euphémon Philartète Chasles was born in 1799 (October 8th) at Mainvilliers, near Chartres. His father, who sat in the French Parliament from 1791 to 1795, was wounded in the affair of Hondschoote, and retired from the service with the rank of major-general. General Chasles purchased the Hotel Flavaucourt, situate at the corner of the Rue des Postes, and which at a later period was the abode of Michelet and Mérimée. This old mansion became, under the first Empire, the rendezvous of several members of the French Convention who had attained a certain celebrity. One of them, Vadier, represented Voltairian scepticism in its bitterest form; another, Savornin, preached the creed of the theo-philanthropes; all defended the ideas of the Revolution. Philartète (who received a classical name on account of the admiration which the Greeks inspired at the time of his birth) entered the military school of Saint Cyr in his eleventh

year. He was afterwards successively admitted into the Lycée of Angers, the Lycée Impérial, and the Lycée Bonaparte. At the age of thirteen he ended his collegiate studies and carried off a prize for proficiency in Greek. His father, adopting in practice the theories of Jean Jacques Rousseau's 'Émile,' resolved that this education should be completed by an apprenticeship to some manual trade. In his fourteenth year Philartète left college in order to learn the printer's art, in the Rue Dauphine. The office of his master—an obscure and ruined typographer, who resided on the fifth story of a dingy house—was not a safe abode in the calamitous days of 1815. The White Terror announced itself by judicial murders. Numerous political conspiracies were discovered, and the printer of the Rue Dauphine was, justly or unjustly, thrown into prison. His apprentice was also arrested. Delivered through the intercession of Châteaubriand, the ex-prisoner obeyed his father's order and left France for England, where he acquired his rare knowledge of the English language and literature. By an easy transition he also applied himself to the study of German literature, with which he became still better acquainted during a sojourn in Germany.

On his return to Paris, towards 1825, he began his literary career by helping M. de Jouy and Baron d'Eckstein in their labours; but ere long he took the field as an independent writer. The *Revue Encyclopédique* published his criticisms, written in a lively, fresh, and original style. His first attempts having drawn the attention of M. Bertin, editor of the *Journal des Débats*, he became attached to the staff of that newspaper, in which he still writes. He acquired further notice, thanks to two prizes which he obtained from the French Academy for his 'Eloge de De Thou' (1825), and his 'Tableau de la Marche et des Progrès de la Langue Française au XVI^e Siècle' (1827). The latter work shared the academical reward with an essay on the same subject by Saint Marc Girardin.

In the quarrel between the Classical School and the Romantic School, M. Philartète Chasles kept aloof from all literary coteries, and avoided entering into either camp. On one side, he thought that the Romantic School praised, too often on mere hearsay, the literature of foreign nations; on the other hand, that the Classical School abused and disdained foreign writers without taking the trouble to examine their works. M. Chasles endeavoured to make both admirers and critics acquainted with works which few had read. Hence that series of critical studies which, during the last forty years, have covered, or almost covered, the entire field open to literary inquiry. M. Chasles has contributed to numberless reviews, newspapers, and other publications, not only in France, but in England and Germany. Among the periodicals in which he has written we must quote, first of all, the *Revue Britannique*, a periodical destined to keep the French public acquainted with the social and literary movement of Great Britain. Instead of giving servile translations of the most remarkable essays of the English reviews or magazines, M. Chasles took the chosen article, brought it back to the fundamental idea, stripped it of all parasitical matter and useless digressions, treated the subject from his own point of view, and so transformed the theme of the English writer that the latter could not recognize it. Besides these critical articles, there are several works of foreign origin to which M. Chasles has attached his name. He has, for instance, translated the 'Titan' of J. P. Richter,—an almost untranslatable novelist,—and, more recently, given a

French version of Samuel Warren's 'Diary of a late Physician.' Here again he has made use of the system of interpretation we have already described. The critical reviews of M. Chasles have not only given his countrymen a deep insight into the comparative merits or failings of foreign literature, but contributed to form a new taste in France.

In 1841 M. Philartète Chasles was named Professor of Foreign Literature at the Collège de France, and Head Librarian of the Bibliothèque Mazarine, two posts which he still fills. He is also *docteur en lettres*. M. Taine, one of the keenest of French critics, has given this picture of the author:—

Philartète Chasles is a literary pioneer. This I take to be his true and most striking characteristic. Thirty-five years ago, when he began his career, foreign nations and geniuses were almost unknown to us. No doubt Châteaubriand and Madame de Staël had made a pleasant excursion into Germany, Italy and England; but it was a mere excursion. If they had caught a glimpse of the high summits and brought back a sort of general description, the great and new countries which they had visited still remained unexplored and almost closed. M. Philartète Chasles, on the contrary, has imitated those Anglo-Saxon emigrants whom he praises so well,—those enterprising, energetic, obstinate men, fond of travelling over trackless wilds. Patiently, unceasingly, he has explored in every direction the new country in which the human mind is now beginning to travel. A pioneer pierces his way to the right, to the left, stops half-way, begins afresh, tries new roads; he surrenders himself to the chapter of accidents and of unforeseen events; very often he only consults the capricious will of his adventurous and independent spirit. According to the opening which chance has made, according to the season, to his passing humour, he establishes himself on some high hill, pitches his tent in a valley, takes a long rest under the soothing shade of a great forest, allows his boat to carry him down a wide stream, and his account of the journey becomes the image of his life. He is a surveyor, and often a poet; he carries in his pocket his land-compass, his measuring instruments, and his geographical plans; he fills his note-book with figures, he bores the ground, he neglects nothing that ought to be studied by an exact naturalist, by an attentive statistician, by minute observers, by micrographers or by herbalists. But, at the same time, he is often an artist; he knows how to admire beautiful trees, rich fertile valleys, a strange and picturesque scenery. He sees quickly, and from a high point of view; he is easily moved; he looks back upon himself and upon his country; he foresees, he imagines, he sometimes guesses and extemporizes. His journal, written on the roadside, may pass for a document unique of its kind. It is a medley of philosophy, of poetry, of ethics, a mass of general inductions, of technical details, of curiosities, of personal disclosures, of earnest advice. Those who read it call the author "humorist." In fact, he astonishes all minds which have not been fashioned by the discipline of a classical and French education; he obliges such minds to make too sudden bounds; he calls forth contradictions and cavillings; he is considered rash and desultory. But travellers who come after him and derive benefit from his first exploration, while they go over the same ground, do not fail, when they have gained experience and been enabled to judge for themselves, to admire the hardihood of his openings, the extent of his inquiries, the accuracy of his indications, the fecundity of his views. If they happen now and then to contradict some of his surmises, to bring his estimates within narrower bounds, to rectify or to complete some of his conclusions, it is only, thanks to his previous help, by following the innumerable byways which he was the first to open; and when the great highway at which all the explorers have worked shall at last have been levelled and finished, the name of M. Philartète Chasles must figure in the first rank among those of the builders; for his incursions have rendered the work possible, and if one day or

another the crowd walks along a straight, even and solid road, it may thank the adventurous and indefatigable man who had the courage to spend thirty years in breaking through the thickets and clearing the ground. We may even add, that if M. Chasles has not built the road, he has seen and marked out the direction to be followed. The leading idea, in the writings of our pioneer, is that of the difference which separates the German races from the Latin races;—this principal idea governs the development and the contrasts not only of arts and of literature, but of society, religion and customs in the two great groups which represent modern civilization. No one has laid more stress than M. Chasles on this difference, no one has more clearly seen its endless consequences, not only in the present or in the past, but in the unknown spaces of the future which now opens before us. He has thus laid one of the great landmarks of moral geography; henceforth, the progress of history must consist in extending and subdividing such indications. A similar landmark may be found in the distinction established by M. Renan and M. Lassen between the Indo-Germanic and the Semitic races; in the comparison which Tycho Mommmsen has made between the Greco-Latin world and the modern world. When the Slavonic races shall have given manifest proof of their genius by attaining a higher civilization; when China and Egypt, after having been more completely explored, will have allowed us to form an exact estimate of their intellectual characteristics, we can establish a barrier of the same kind between the Slavonic world and the German and Latin world on the one hand, and between the Egyptian or Chinese world and the Aryan or Semitic world on the other. Even now, the study of languages, of mythologies, and of the great lineaments of the various social forms indicate the primitive heights which are the lines of separation whence civilizations descend, each according to its bent, borne on by the steepness of the slope and the force of its own natural weight. It is a sufficient honour to have contributed to such a work.

All this is true, and very well said. Of the "Thoughts" to which this biographical summary is prefixed we can hardly undertake to give the English reader a notion. The sharp, keen epigram is apt to lose some of its point in translation; and we prefer to let the reader try his hand in this very delicate art.

The Old Testament in the New: a Contribution to Biblical Criticism and Interpretation. By D. M'Turpie, M.A. (Williams & Norgate.)

THE quotations from the Old Testament in the New have been a frequent subject of discussion since Mr. Collins published his 'Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion,' in the year 1724. The position taken in that deistical publication—viz. that as all the prophecies of the Old Testament are applicable to Christ only in a secondary, typical, allegorical sense, which, being fanatical and chimerical, cannot be admitted according to the rules of interpretation, Christianity must be false, since it is professedly founded on Judaism—was combated by Dr. Chandler, and defended in Collins's reply. Since that time the aspect of the question has changed, the central point being now the nature of the inspiration possessed by the New Testament writers, and the relation in which Christ stood to the old religion according to the Gospels. The two answers formerly given to Collins's treatise, viz. that the Old Testament contains direct prophecies of the Messiah which apply to Jesus not in a secondary, but in their primary sense; and that prophecies applicable to Jesus only in a typical and secondary sense are not fanatical or unscholarly, must be expanded, modified, and altered to make them effective against the insidious mis-statement of Collins.

The book before us contains a list of all the quotations from the Old Testament in the New amounting to 275, divided into five tables, which

again are subdivided. They are printed in Greek from the New Testament and Septuagint, with the Hebrew original. The various readings are also given from critical editions, and notes are subjoined. The author appears to have used great care and diligence in collecting and digesting the materials. His work is both copious and minute; and there is none on the same subject that equals it in fullness. Nothing material is omitted. It should be noticed, however, that it does not profess to furnish more than a classification and critical discussion of the passages in the New Testament which are considered to be quotations, so that it is a mere basis for other volumes entering into more important questions, such as the introductory formulas of quotations in their bearing on the authenticity and inspiration of the Old Testament, and the passages cited as containing prophecies whose fulfilment is recorded, or types whose antetype is given, or general illustrations. The difficult topic of a double sense or reference in the Old Testament, which lies at the root of a right understanding of the New, is not within the author's scope, though he sometimes stumbles on the borders of it. Mr. M'Turpie is the verbal critic of Old Testament quotations. As such his labours are valuable; but he is nothing more. Whenever he meddles with the higher criticism, he ceases to be a guide. His volume, however, is a most convenient manual for all interpreters of the Bible.

The critical remarks appended to each passage respecting its agreement or disagreement with the original are little worth, not only because they are often incorrect, but because they pre-suppose a dogmatic creed which prompts and influences them. An historical critic should divest himself of prepossessions, or at least keep them in abeyance. It is also plain that the author's acquaintance with Hebrew is slender, so that it is almost ludicrous to see him contradicting Gesenius and other eminent Hebraists. Hengstenberg is more to his taste whenever he can be used with effect, simply because he is orthodox. It is also unfortunate that the author writes bad English. His tedious, dry, uncouth style repels the reader. Seldom do we meet with so poor an attempt at composition.

The mistakes of the critic are so numerous that it is needless to adduce examples. Thus he asserts that *Elohim* means "angels," which it never does; mistranslates Zechar. xii. 10, "They shall look on toward me, over against the things which they have condemned," and Matt. ii. 6. The adverb *together* in Isaiah xl. 5. is rendered "his oneness" with them, i.e. his manifestation in the flesh for their salvation; by which perverted means it is forced into agreement with "his (God's) salvation," as in the Septuagint and Luke. The long passage on Acts vii. 42, 43, about Moloch and Chium, shows no insight into the meaning either of the Hebrew or the Greek. It is a pity that the author should have proposed to make critical and hermeneutical remarks on the different quotations, since he is wholly unfitted for the task. Able scholars have preceded him in that field; and he should either have given their opinions or none. His own view is usually valueless, though he does not hesitate to advance it in opposition to that of men familiar with sacred criticism.

The Fate and Fortunes of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, and Rory O'Donel, Earl of Tyrconnel: their Flight from Ireland, their Vicissitudes Abroad, and their Death in Exile. By the Rev. C. P. Meehan. (Duffy.) AMONG old Irish families, the O'Neills and O'Donels held a position second to none. The

O'Moore and O'Conors of Liex and O'Phaly—the O'Brians and O'Sullivans of the South—were doubtless men with "strong backs"; but they were hardly equal with the northern chiefs of Tyrone and Tyrconnel. No follower of any one of these would allow of the superiority of the others. Like feudal retainers in England, who asserted their master's superiority by braining any man in the street who might deny it, Irish retainers were ready at the same argument in the same dispute. Some little of the old spirit perhaps still exists in reference to the historical heroes around whom has gathered a cloud of romance. Otherwise, the present age is practical. Kilmallock is not the abode of princes; and Lord James Butler sells milk in Dublin (in quantities of not less than four quarts, *noblesse oblige!*), where his ancestors got milk for nothing, and carried off the cows into the bargain.

When the O'Niell, known as Con the Lame, (Con Baccagh) submitted to Henry the Eighth, that King made the Irish chief Earl of Tyrone. The Earl had a son, Matthew, but his kinsman, the great Shane O'Niell, murdered him; and Shane himself, who had nothing of the real hero in him, if he was, as Mr. Haverty describes him, a measureless liar, came to a violent end. Elizabeth granted estates and title to the Hugh O'Niell, Earl of Tyrone, who is the hero of Mr. Meehan's fiercely one-sided volume. Hugh had no less of duplicity than Shane had of mendacity; but we will not undertake to say that he had more than those he had to deal with. At all events, he pretended at Elizabeth's court to be the champion of England, and was never less so than when he was in Ireland. He was brave, accomplished, and often signally successful against the English forces; but at the close of Elizabeth's reign he was once more in submission; and James, at his accession, was willing to let the great Ulster chief live in quiet. O'Niell's idea of tranquillity, however, differed altogether from that of James, whose policy in other respects we are not at all disposed to defend. The Irish chief had no intention of letting Ireland have peace till he had possessed himself at least of the sovereignty of Ulster. To further this project, but out of alleged fear of not being permitted to live unmolested in Ireland, O'Niell, in company with O'Donel, Earl of Tyrconnel, and numerous followers, suddenly escaped from Ireland. They invoked the aid of Romanist Flanders, Spain, and of the Pontiff; and, after no long period, they died abroad,—their estates meanwhile having been confiscated to the King's use for the people's profit.

The whole object of Mr. Meehan is to prove that O'Niell and O'Donel were innocent of all evil, even in intention. If they were so, his clients could not have had a worse advocate. His blundering unconsciousness causes him to expose their guilt at every step he makes to defend them. And this was to be expected from a man who does all his work in insane hatred of his clients' adversaries.

An unbiased history of this episode in the annals of Ireland would have been as interesting as any romance; but this author is totally unqualified for the task. All his Irish hennings are whales,—all the English pigeons are, in his sight, only crows. On his side are, of course, "Virtue and Erin"; but, as we look for the proofs, we find a record of rascality, in which we should be slow to believe but for the persistence of the author in chronicling it.

Here are some instances. In selecting them, we do not pretend that English human nature was better than the Irish; but Mr. Meehan gives us no end of examples which show that it could not possibly be worse. For instance,

here we find Henry Oge O'Niell ready to murder his kinsman for reward. The Earl himself has no sooner left the shores of Ireland, with his brother's aid, than that brother, Sir Cormac O'Niell, lays an information against him in the hope of being put in possession of that fugitive's lands. It is an Irishman, Francis Shane, who goes about to discover or invent flaws in the deeds of landholders. Irish wives inform against their husbands. The gentlemanly O'Cahan earwigs Bishop Montgomery against Tyrone; but the prelate will only listen to the informer on oath. "I will not trust you," says the Bishop; "I know that a bottle of usquebagh will draw you from me to the Earl." Other men of station and dignity, like St. Lawrence and Delvin, are equally ready with informations. When Franciscan friars creep into Ireland, and go to and fro, purely on ecclesiastical affairs, we are told, it is Cronin O'Niell and Garve O'Donel who keep Government informed about them. The Irish in Flanders and Rome were quite as communicative; indeed, wherever O'Niell and O'Donel moved, their speech and actions were reported to the authorities at home. When rebels were dispersed, each ran to be the first to inform against his fellows. There were, in short, more *delators* than the Government wanted or could reward; and they are described as of good note and observation. That Irishman of Irishmen, Lombard, Romanist Archbishop of Armagh, was in close attendance on the Earl; the prelate's nephew was with him, and this rascal went all the way from Rome to Venice to tell Carleton, our ambassador there, all he knew, not merely of O'Niell's designs, but of his little bad habits and backslidings. Among the warmest sympathizers were the most eager informers. "It was O'Niell's destiny," says Mr. Meehan, "to be surrounded by dissembling friends, who, looking to their own sordid interests, determined to make capital out of his misfortunes." The men who swore fidelity to him in his presence, and betrayed him as soon as they left it, were not the only traitors. There were ladies in Ireland quite as loose of tongue. The Ineen duv—the black lady, the mother of O'Donel—informed against her son. The Countess Tyrconnel was not more discreet than her mother-in-law; she mercilessly exposed her husband. The Countess informed the Privy Council that "her husband had left her in pitiful case, without jointure or support befitting her estate." She went to London, and saw the King; and James wondered O'Donel could leave so beautiful a face behind him. It was not long before the lady was a widow, and married with Lord Kingsland. James dowried her with 300*l.* a year out of her husband's confiscated estate; and this represents no mean tocher, according to the present value of money.

The great O'Niell was not more gallant to his wife than O'Donel, if Mr. Meehan's account of the matter be correct. He was gallant enough, and brimful of courtesy as a wooer, but he was not a remarkably tender husband. In Elizabeth's reign, being a widower, he married Mabel Bagnall, sister of his old English enemy, Sir Henry Bagnall. When asked why he completed this match, he answered, "chiefly to bring civility into my house and among the country people, which I thank God, by her good means, is well begun both in my house and in the country abroad." Mabel does not appear to have softened her husband's asperities. When they were on their flight to the ship that was to carry them, their fortunes and followers, to foreign lands, in search of help to overthrow the Government, the poor Countess of Tyrone, weary and depressed, gave

expression to her fears that she could go no further. At this the Earl, who so hated tyranny that he was about to risk his life in overthrowing the tyrant, drew his sword and threatened to run it through her if she did not at once move on, and do it with a cheerful countenance. After this, we cannot wonder at his sternness to his tenants, who were slow in rushing into rebellion. "If the same you do not," wrote the sympathizing patriot, "I will use means not only to spoil you of all your goods, but, according to the utmost of my power, shall work what I may to dispossess you of all your lands." As for his tenderness as a kinsman, that sort of thing was neither understood nor practised at the time; and, if he employed the Cavan hangman to strangle Hugh na Gavaloe, son of Shane O'Niell, it excited no disgust whatever; the great Earl was in his sovereign right. But no Saxon landlord could have so ruthlessly plundered his own tenants as this Irish Earl of Tyrone did. In one year, we are told, he levied taxes, or tribute, to the amount of "80,000*l.*" on his tenants to enable him to carry on his early war against England. There was, accordingly, no such enthusiasm or affection for him as some writers have declared. M'Swiney, of Fanad, refused to let water and fuel be taken from his land to the ships of O'Niell and O'Donel, when they were about to escape from Ireland.

We are almost asked to believe that this escape was merely a little excursion to avoid inconveniences, and to enable the fugitives to bide a good time coming. But O'Niell was used to revolt, and to mask what he was used to. In Elizabeth's time, we are told that he found an abettor in Pope Clement, who granted indulgences to all who joined O'Niell's army, destined to act against the Queen. He obtained many of these recruits from Spain; but though Mr. Meehan thinks Ireland loves Spain and France because of certain succour they gave her of old, and avers that "for cognate reasons" she loves America now, it appears that, as far as King Philip was concerned, he sent men to Ireland, not for love of the country, but just to keep Elizabeth's troops occupied, so as to leave them no opportunity to act against him in Flanders. Mr. Meehan proves this; but he does not tell us what one Spanish General said of the impracticable people to whom he was sent to teach rebellious warfare. Don Juan d'Aguilar simply expressed his hope or his conviction that, when God vouchsafed redemption to the world He certainly must have meant to except those savages in Ireland! Not that they were anything like savages universally. "Many thousands would gladly live at rest, but cannot," is a remark of Carew's quoted by Mr. Meehan. But Tyrone, after his flight, did not mean to allow them, all innocent as he seems to be in the author's eyes. "The Catholic King hath lately promised," the Government were informed, "and the Jesuits from the Pope warranted men and means to second the first stir, and royalty to protect all their actions." There was really no secret in the matter. O'Niell designed not only to raise Ireland, but to attempt England. He went, indeed, through the form of addressing James; but it was with the conclusion that, if His Majesty refused to grant *all O'Niell demanded*, the latter would prove to the world that he was compelled to have recourse to arms, and land with forces on the Irish shore!

The friends of this patriotic chief described him at Rome as professing loyalty when he was sober; but when fiercely drunk, "as he is commonly once a night" (says one of those about him), treason was broached, "and both he and his company do earnestly, in that mood, dispose

of governments and promises, and make new commonwealths." To further these ends, Sir Cahir O'Dogherty—a man who had been well treated by the English Government—repaid the benefit by raising Inishowen, sacking Derry, and murdering its unprepared inhabitants. This act, unmatched for atrocity, was mildly censured by O'Neill as "ill timed," "a fool-hardy outbreak"—that is, not opportune or wisely conducted. He did not disapprove of massacre, nor, if we understand Mr. Meehan rightly, does the author himself. "The intelligence," he says, "Tyrone had received of conspiracies in Ulster to exterminate the planters,"—that is, murder the English settlers,—"must have made him grieve that he could not be present." He was much to be pitied; but the assassins knew that his heart was with them, and O'Neill probably drowned his grief in his liquor. Consolation was readily grasped by those who needed it. When the head of the cowardly savage, O'Dogherty, was stuck up in Dublin, "it is likely," says Mr. Meehan, who is as drolly sentimental as a Minerva Press novelist, "his young widow may have gazed long and wistfully at it as it decomposed in the July sun." Lady O'Dogherty had other matter in hand. She married Anthony Warren (an Englishman, if we mistake not), and James not ungenerously granted her 80*l.* a year—no bad dowry for a murderer's widow, in present value.

It is to be observed, moreover, that when Tyrone and Tyrconnel, with their chief followers, were indicted for high treason at Lifford, a jury of twenty-three Irish to ten Englishmen, with an O'Dogherty for foreman, found them guilty. At Strabane, on a trial of similar issue, Sir Henry Oge O'Neill, kinsman of Tyrone, was foreman, and a similar verdict was returned. At another time, Shane Curragh O'Cahan was found guilty by a jury of his own kinsmen. It was an Irish Parliament (Mr. Meehan allows), that of 1614, with Everard as leader of the Romanist section in the Commons, which confiscated the estates of Tyrone and Tyrconnel. Mr. Meehan soundly rates that body for the act. He calls them "beggary fellows." He tells us that as long as their own lands escaped the rapacity of the Crown, and they themselves had toleration to practise their own religion, they little cared for the fugitives in Spain, or at Rome, who were really moving heaven and earth to destroy the English Government. "Not a single voice," he says, "was raised to deprecate the gigantic swindle; and in vain," he adds, oversetting the above assertion, "did Florence Conry, Archbishop of Tuam, warn them against the line of conduct which he foresaw they were bent on adopting." Mr. Meehan is indignant at "six entire counties" (sick of agitation, longing for rest, and content with being unmolested in their property, and tolerated in the private exercise of their religion) "passively submitting" to the law passed in the above Parliament by men "who might have been crushed by a moderate amount of energetic resistance." The author rejoices that the Romanists outside the Pale, who refused to sustain O'Neill, were righteously ill-served by James. His scorn is flung broadcast over the Irish Romanists who lived under the shield of the English law within the Pale. "The Catholic nobility of the Pale," he says, "were ever foremost in maintaining English oppression, so long as it did not interfere with their territorial possessions." They were at least passive under a policy, all of which no man dreams of unreservedly praising, but which at least allowed them to improve their estates for their own advantage, and the benefit of their successors. The great O'Donel was quite of another mind. He was not only "beautiful to behold," with a

voice "like the clarion of a silver trumpet, and his morals unimpeachable," as we are here told of a hero who abandoned his handsome wife to supposed enemies, who treated her with gallantry and generosity; but "O'Donel was a generous and hospitable lord, to whom the patrimony of his ancestors seemed *nothing* for his feastings and spendings." Exactly so! Such men are curses in any land. Surely, the Irish Catholics who desired peace that they might cultivate their lands, gather their tenantry about them, and find labour for the poor, were truer patriots than this O'Donel,—supposing him to have been as we find him depicted in Mr. Meehan's volume. The spirit in which it is written is utterly unworthy of a Christian man, and the last which should have been adopted by a Christian priest.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

On the Principles of Grammar. By the Rev. E. Thring, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

WE have some difficulty in ascertaining what purpose the present volume of the Clarendon Series is intended or adapted to serve, unless it be that of a companion to a grammar. It is neither a complete grammar, though it contains a good deal of the elementary matter usually found in such works, nor is it simply a treatise on the general principles common to all languages. Mr. Thring's object seems to be to give such an explanation of the technical terms and syntactical rules of English grammar, as will enable the reader to understand more thoroughly what he has learnt. He objects, not without reason, to "rules and terms which are not thoroughly understood," and has endeavoured to obviate the evil by giving more than usual prominence to exposition. It must be admitted that he throws light upon some matters which are often imperfectly comprehended, but he spoils the effect of his work by an excessive diffuseness and repetition, more suitable for talk than written composition. He may well say—"The teacher cannot, however, set it to be learnt by rote, but must use it with thoughtful freshness of skill." It is better fitted to serve as a guide and aid to the teacher in explaining and questioning, than to be put into the hands of a learner. One of Mr. Thring's peculiarities is his strong aversion to saying a word is *governed* by another, for which he substitutes *taken*, as less liable to objection. We are not disposed to fight about this, but we cannot think he is right in classifying "I was loving" as a present tense, or in giving as an example of correct English—"The side A, with the sides B, C, compose the triangle." Nor are we satisfied with his definition of proper names. "The names of persons and places are called *Proper Names*,"—since, according to this, the words *man* and *town* would be proper names. His definition of an adverb is also faulty, and we think a grammarian should not write in so disjointed and fragmentary a manner, often making use of isolated phrases, instead of complete and connected sentences. Nearly three-fourths of the book is taken up with a collection of conditional and dependent sentences from Shakespeare, Wordsworth, and Tennyson, classified under various heads, and intended to be used as exercises. We doubt the necessity or advantage of so many examples.

The Pupils of St. John the Divine. By the Author of 'The Heir of Redclyffe.' (Macmillan & Co.)

THE history of the Early Christian Church cannot in any shape be held deficient in interest; but if it could, Miss Yonge in the volume before us has induced it with a romantic and dramatic costume, which may commend the subject to the attention of many who might be otherwise inattentive. The author, starting with the life of the Apostle John, passes to the histories of his immediate disciples, and then, widening the scope of her attempt, brings their disciples again before us, and the Churches formed by them, and gives a pleasingly written account of their trials and changes. Altogether, the intention of the book has been very respectably realized, especially when we consider, as the

author modestly invites us to do, that "materials are scanty—some of them are uncertain—and without real knowledge of the classical languages, can only be used at all at second-hand." The delineations of ancient life and customs, the pretty descriptions of scenery and the attractive form of the biography generally, are matters upon which the author may be complimented.

Handy Book of the Flower-Garden. Being Practical Directions for the Propagation, Culture, and Arrangement of Plants in Flower-Gardens all the Year Round. By David Thomson. (Blackwood & Sons.)

MR. David Thomson is a practised writer, having for many years contributed articles and notes on gardening to periodical literature; and as a consequence of this training, his present work is clearly arranged and correctly written. His theme is not the laying out and making of gardens, but the guidance of the flower-gardener in planting and arranging flowers. The gardener must plan his surprises of beauty for the time when the family he serves are at their country home. Prince Albert called flower-growing one of the fine arts; and the students of this art must be guided in their efforts by the season in which they are to exhibit their pictures. Fashionable families are often in town or away from their country seats in spring and summer, and therefore their gardeners comparatively neglect spring flowers, whilst devoting their energies to every plant notable for flowers or foliage in the autumn. Elderly and invalid folks, on the contrary, derive peculiar pleasures from spring flowers, which renew their hopes of reprieve from death, and of at least another year of life, if not of recovery to health. From whatever cause it may arise, Mr. David Thomson tells us there is a reaction in favour of spring flowers, and they are now receiving increased attention from floral artists. At the end of this volume there are seven plates of designs, illustrating the planting of beds and groups of beds. Beginners and amateurs will find much elementary but valuable guidance in this 'Handy Book of the Flower-Garden.'

A Glimpse of the Great Secret Society. (Macintosh.)

THIS is a warning against the Jesuits, consisting of a preface, with extracts from the late work of M. Souvestre and others, and a translation of the report of M. de La Chalotais, made in 1761, to the Parliament of Bretagne. The facts thus stated derive some authority from the proceedings of the Order and its friends, which procured for M. de La Chalotais a long imprisonment. In England we know well—those of us who have attended to the matter—that the allegations against the Jesuits contain simple truth, exaggerated truth, and falsehood: but enough of the first to make the second and third necessary consequences. They can do us no harm except as proselyters, and no peculiar harm except by their well-known training and unity of organization. To this they have a right: and no one would dream of legal restraint upon a body of missionaries, on account of their cleverness. The Jesuits, however, have this peculiarity, that those who believe in Rome are by no means unanimous in holding them to be a blessing, while those who do not are nearly unanimous in holding them to be a curse; excepting always in literature, for which they have, especially in old time, done great things. That they have been strange perverters of common morality, their own writers show. But even Jesuits should be exposed with discrimination. Thus, when Molina and Mariani are coupled as advocates of killing tyrants—i.e. kings so held by Jesuits—the utter want of excuse for the first does not pass entire to the second. For the book *De Rege* of Mariani is addressed to Philip the Third of Spain, a youth in whose education Mariani then had a share. To spread the doctrine of regicide among the people, and to remind a young despot of Jacques Clément, even with unjustifiable praise of the assassin, are two very different things. Certainly, it was fearful praise to call Clément *eternum Gallie decus*—words erased in the second edition—but the young king would not be much hurt by them. This is palliation for Mariani, not for the Jesuits, who licensed the publication, though they afterwards condemned it. Our readers will find

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Clark's

this tract interesting; but it would be more instructive if the opinions of a century ago were weighed by modern scales, in a country which has not the reason to hate the Jesuits which France then had.

The Lathe and its Uses; or, Instruction in the Art of Turning Wood and Metal. ('The English Mechanic' Office).

THIS work is a reprint of a series of articles which appeared in the Journal above referred to as the office of publication for this volume. The author in his preface mentions Holtzapffel's 'Turning and Mechanical Manipulation.' Of this work Mr. Holtzapffel intended to make six volumes (the author of 'The Lathe' says seven), but that excellent machinist died, and the third volume bears on its title-page, "By the late Charles Holtzapffel." Yet the present writer, with a carelessness which crops out everywhere, says, "the untimely death of that gentleman occurred after the publication of the first three volumes." However, our author states that, seeing there appears but small chance of the continuance of Holtzapffel's work, the published volumes being "unfortunately only introductory, simple turning by hand tools being the special subject of the proposed fourth volume," he has been induced to write and publish 'The Lathe and its Uses.' As a continuation of Holtzapffel's work, such a book would have been very valuable if it had been executed with anything like the care which Holtzapffel bestowed on his volumes. The present book, though evidently written by a man who is familiar with the lathe, is carelessly and not unfrequently incorrectly, executed. There is a large amount of useful matter in the volume, and many of the manipulative details cannot fail to be worthy the attention of the amateur turner, but its value is seriously impaired by the hasty manner in which many arrangements are described. It is to be regretted that the numerous woodcuts have been in the first place so badly drawn, and in the second place so imperfectly executed. In many of the woodcuts screws look like springs, and several arrangements are so drawn that they could not, if copied, be made to work. As an example of this, we would refer to the woodcut, on p. 95, of a lathe with overhead apparatus. We are sorry we cannot say that, in its present state, 'The Lathe and its Uses' is a satisfactory supplement to Holtzapffel's admirable volumes, in which all the details are most carefully described, and every drawing, though given in outline only, is studiously exact.

We have on our table *The Victoria Magazine*, Vol. X., November to April (Faithfull).—*The Orthodox Catholic Review*, Vol. I., edited by J. J. Overbeck, D.D. (Trübner).—*Reviews and Essays for the Million, from Genesis to Revelation*, by Brooke Smith (Trübner).—*Our Lord Jesus Christ teaching on the Lake of Gennesaret*, Six Discourses for Family Reading, by Charles Baker, M.A. (Rivingtons).—*The Dawn of Light: a Story of the Zenana Mission*, by Mary E. Leslie, with an Introduction by the Rev. E. Storrow (Snow). New editions of *Emanuel Swedenborg: his Life and Writings*, by William White (Simpkin & Marshall).—*The Rule and Exercises of Holy Living, together with Prayers*, by Jeremy Taylor, D.D. (Parker).—*The Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying, together with Prayers, and Acts of Virtue; to which are added, Rules for the Visitation of the Sick, and Offices proper for that Ministry*, by Jeremy Taylor, D.D. (Parker).—*A Manual of Prayer, with a Devotional Exposition of the Church Catechism and Directions for Prayer from the Same*, by the Right Rev. Thomas Ken, D.D. (Parker).—*Village Bells; Lady Gwendoline; and other Poems*, by John Brent (Simpkin & Marshall).—*and The Inductorium, or Induction Coil; being a Popular Explanation of the Electrical Principles on which it is constructed, with the Description of a Series of Experiments illustrative of the Phenomena of the Induced Current*, by Henry M. Noad, Ph.D. (Churchill).

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HISTORY OF VOTING BY BALLOT.

Singleton, April 20, 1868.

IN the *Athenæum* of the 11th inst., which I read whilst absent from home, the inquiry is made whether any of your readers can supply an earlier instance of the use of the ballot-box, abroad or at home, than 1526. I have deferred writing until I could send you the following transcript from my journal under date June 25, 1836, regarding a visit to the building in which the Council of Constance was held:—"There is also preserved the ballot-box used in the election of Martin the Fifth. It is about four feet long by eighteen inches wide, with a peaked roof, very handsome, and divided into five compartments for the Italian, German, French, Spanish, and English prelates. There is also the Crozier and Missal with which Martin the Fifth, who was only a deacon at the time of his election, performed his inaugural mass as priest."

The election of Martin the Fifth as Pope took place, I believe, in November, 1417.

WM. RAYNER WOOD.

MR. MORRIS'S NEW POEM.

26, Queen Square, April 20, 1868.

IN a notice of forthcoming works by me contained in your "Weekly Gossip" of last Saturday, there are some inaccuracies which I should be much obliged if you would correct. It is not my intention to republish 'Jason' in any other form than that in which it has already appeared; and the woodcuts mentioned in your paragraph, which have been designed as far as they go by my friend Mr. E. Burne Jones, illustrate, not the third part of the 'Earthly Paradise' (for there will only be two parts of that work), but the whole. The time of publication, however, of this illustrated edition must, from the magnitude of the work, be very remote.

WILLIAM MORRIS.

ARCTIC DISCOVERY.

Canons Ashley, April 17, 1868.

IN the *Athenæum* of the 11th of April there is a review of the 'Life of Sir John Richardson,' in which it is said "there is no doubt that, by associating Dr. Rae with himself (Sir J. R.) he paved the way to the first discovery of the relics of the Franklin party by the latter officer."

It is most probable that the kind and flattering manner in which my name was mentioned by a man so distinguished as Sir John Richardson, not only as an Arctic traveller, but in very many branches of science, had much effect in inducing the Admiralty to ask the use of my services from the Hudson's Bay Company to command a searching expedition to the Arctic Sea in 1850-1; but it had no possible influence in causing the fitting out and

success of the expedition of 1853-4, during which I was so fortunate as to obtain the first information of the fate of the Franklin party. That expedition (1853-4) was fitted out wholly at my suggestion by the Hudson's Bay Company, who, in the most kind and liberal manner, gave me a *carte blanche* to order such material and men as I thought requisite for the service. An abundant supply of the best Arctic Charts were most generously given me, by my constant and true friend Mr. Arrowsmith, and most of any knowledge of Arctic travelling I had gained, was learnt on my visit to Repulse Bay in 1846-7.

It does not become me to say anything about another portion of the review, in which it was said that Government was to be commended for appointing a Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy over Sir John's head, in consequence of his sixty-eight years, otherwise, I think, there would be little difficulty in showing that this reason or excuse was a lame one.

There are certain cases (exceptional I own) in which a man's capacity or non-capacity for work must not be estimated by his years, and Sir John Richardson's was essentially one of these.

JOHN RAE.

THE PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY.

Public Museums and Free Libraries Association, 150, Strand, April 18, 1868.

I am sorry that anything in my letter in the *Athenæum* of the 4th instant has given rise to the impression that the arrangements of the Library of the Commissioners of Patents were intended to be reflected on. Mr. Bennet Woodcroft is a most estimable public officer, and he brings to the superintendence of the Patent Office an amount of personal care and enthusiasm for which it would be difficult to praise him too highly. But year after year the Reports of the Commissioners have urged very strongly the necessity of largely increased space for the fast growing Library; and prominence is still given to the matter even, since the opening of the additional rooms. Of the arrangements of the Library I would write only in terms of unqualified praise. It is admirably superintended, and the reading-room is a model of its kind. The book-shelves are, however, full from ceiling to floor, and there is no vacant space for additional shelves. The fault, I apprehend, is not Mr. Woodcroft's, nor the Librarian's; nor does it arise from any temporary delays of the staff to replace books upon the shelves. The present premises were built without reference to the extension of the Library; the Library is growing from day to day, and hence, what order and excellence soever may characterize the management of the Library generally, and the arrangements of the reading-room in particular, books are now awaiting in the Library rooms the obsequies of burial. The not far distant prospect no special exercise of imagination can be needed to describe.

J. F. DEXTER.

THE CHANNEL BETWEEN LAKE MANAGUA AND NICARAGUA.

135, East 30th Street, New York, April 4, 1868.

Mr. Bedford Pim, in the *Athenæum* of March 21st, under pretence of correcting alleged errors in my book on Nicaragua, published in 1852, relating to the outlet of Lake Managua (the so-called Rio Tipitapa), goes out of his way to make a mean and perfectly gratuitous insinuation regarding my veracity in respect to another and entirely irrelevant matter. Referring to my book, he says: "Now it so happened that just before reading the above work at Managua, I made an excursion to the Lake of Asososca, close to that town, for the purpose of inspecting the cave and hieroglyphics said to exist there; but on comparing my experience with the descriptive account in Mr. Squier's book, I could arrive at no other conclusion than that he did not visit the right spot; and such, I was assured at Managua, was the case."

Now if any one is sufficiently interested in this matter to turn to page 410, Vol. I. of my book, he will find a description of the very lake referred to by Mr. Pim, which will be pronounced accurate by every man who has visited it. I never heard of

"a cave and hieroglyphics" there, nor do I believe Mr. Pim ever did. I *did* hear of another lake, however, not "close by," but "two leagues and a half distant" from Managua, called Lake Nihapa, where, it was alleged, there existed a "cave temple and hieroglyphics," and this lake I visited with my artist, Mr. James McDonough, now I believe in London, with the precise results presented on p. 404 *et seq.* of my book. So, after all, it was Mr. Bedford Pim who "did not visit the right spot."

But Mr. Pim pretends to be reinforced in his "conclusion" that I did "not visit the right spot" (whatever latent wit or sarcasm lurks under the italics is wholly Mr. Pim's), by assurances in Managua. As to the probability that the ignorant Indians, Ladinos and Lambos of Managua making any assurance whatever on a subject of this kind, after a lapse of nearly twenty years, I leave all travellers in Spanish America and elsewhere to judge.

As to the alleged water-communication between Lakes Managua and Nicaragua, which is ostensibly the subject of Mr. Pim's communication, the fact simply is, as stated in my book over and over again, there is a channel extending from one lake to the other, of which I have given a map with longitudinal and transverse sections, facing p. 418 of Vol. I. An arm of Lake Nicaragua, the Estero Panaloya, extends up this channel to within about four miles of Lake Managua. From the head of this estuary to the *salto*, or "Falls of Tipitapa," about three miles, the channel is broad and rocky. The "falls" itself, which is a dike of tuff breccia, is about sixteen feet high; and above it there is a distinct channel to Lake Managua, wide but rather shallow, and, at the time of my visit, September, 1849, much overgrown with grass and bushes. Cattle were grazing in it, and at that time not a drop of water passed through the channel or over the falls. The people in the vicinity stated that water had flowed through the channel and over the falls some eighteen or twenty years before, and they attributed its disappearance to subterranean passages into Lake Nicaragua, opened by earthquakes.

Nothing can be more certain than that water has flowed from Lake Managua by the channel I have noticed; the existence of the channel itself is proof of the fact, and I have never doubted or expressed a doubt that water may and does pass through it, in greater or less quantities, after a succession of rainy seasons, perhaps even after a single very wet season. And it is equally certain that after a succession of dry seasons, or after one very dry season, the river, if it can be so called, also becomes dry, remaining so sometimes for years.

Mr. Pim asserts that when he was at Tipitapa, which was ten or twelve years after my visit, water flowed through the channel and over the falls, and, notwithstanding his disingenuousness in other matters, I take it for granted that he tells the truth. All I maintain is, that in September, 1849, not a drop of water flowed there. Nor did any flow there when Mr. Froebel visited Tipitapa in January, 1851, more than a year after my visit. He says (p. 62 of his 'Seven Years in Central America,' London, 1859), "Next morning I went to see what is called the river and falls of Tipitapa, but which I found to be the *dry channel* once occupied by a river, with a perpendicular rock from twelve to fifteen feet high crossing it, which would form a cascade if there was water to fall over it."

Mr. John Bailey, an English engineer, who resided a long time in the country, and made some surveys for an interoceanic canal in Nicaragua, under the authority of the old Confederation of Central America, says in his work, London, 1850, p. 138: "In the river Panaloya [it is called indifferently by this name and that of Tipitapa] there is another example of a bed of rock . . . filling the entire channel of the river, [which] is *quite dry* during the greater part of the year, . . . except sometimes in the height of the wet season, when the water passes over in a thin sheet." Mr. Bailey made observations on the level of Lake Nicaragua in 1839, and found a variation of six feet six inches between the wet and dry seasons. I state in my book that there was proof of considerable variations in the level of Lake Managua, but that there seemed to be evidence of a constant subsidence—an opinion which I was disposed to change on my second visit to Nicaragua in

1854. I then found the road between Mateoras and Nagarote, which had before run along the broad sandy beach of the lake, on which acacias and other shrubs had begun to grow and had reached the height of from ten to twelve feet, was no longer transitable, being covered by water, above which the dead tops of the shrubbery were just visible. I estimated, and made public my estimate, that the level of the lake was eight feet higher than in 1849, and that then "probably a certain amount of water was discharged through the channel of Tipitapa."

It appears then, from his own account, that Mr. Bedford Pim was never at Lake Nihapa, where the so-called "cave and hieroglyphics" are, and that, if he was ever at Tipitapa, it was when the lake of Managua was high enough to send a portion of its waters through the channel of that name, which there is direct and cumulative evidence to prove it did not do in 1849, 1850 and 1851, nor for years previously.

E. G. SQUIER.

THE LATE PRINCE GORTCHAKOFF.

WITH Prince Gortchakoff's birth was born the great European conflagration which twenty years of bloodshed scarcely sufficed to quench; and the last of his fields was the scene of that famous grapple of East and West, which will hand down the name of Sevastopol to the latest ages. The very name of his family carries us back into that remote and mysterious past when dwarfish subjects prowled around the site of St. Petersburg, and skin-clad marauders carried their horses over that of Moscow. His life, his renown, are a legacy bequeathed by the Old Russia to the New—by the Russia which slaughtered human victims before the rough-hewn image of Perune, to the Russia which prattles French on the pavements of the Nevski Prospect, and sips lemonade in the gardens of Pavlovsk. The descendant of Sviatopolk and Vladimir—the soldier of Alexander and Nicholas—the antagonist of Napoleon—the terror of the Caucasus—the ruler and reformer of Western Siberia—the defender of Sevastopol—he stands between the dead century and the living, crowned with all the romantic associations of seventy-nine eventful years.

Peter Dmitrievitch Gortchakoff was born at Moscow in 1789. His father was more renowned in the fields of literature than in those of war; but the military tastes of the son led him to look to the army from the very first as his future profession. The Prince's early education, as also that of his brother Michael (afterwards Field-Marshal and Governor of Poland), was completed under the supervision of his mother, at Dresden, famous at that time for the skill of its engineers and artillerymen. In 1807 he entered the Artillery of the Imperial Guard. The young soldier's career of active service commenced very early; in the second year of his military life he was in action against the Finns, and in 1810 he joined the army of Moldavia, proving his courage and ability in many severe battles, especially those of Rustahuk and Shumla. At the close of the Turkish war, he returned to St. Petersburg, and took part in the editing of the 'Military Journal'; but his respite from warfare was doomed to be of no long duration. The great national struggle of 1812 commenced, and the Prince was again in the field under Wittgenstein, with whom he shared all the vicissitudes of that Titanic conflict, wherein, as in the crowning struggle of Homeric warfare, the embodied powers of Nature fought side by side with the race of mortals. He was selected to bear to the Emperor Alexander, the details of the passage of the Beresina; and accompanied his leader through the famous campaigns of the two following years, which resulted in the invasion of France, and capture of Paris by the allies.

After the restoration of peace in Western Europe, Gortchakoff joined the army of the Caucasus; and here the good fortune which directed his path amid the dangers most congenial to his daring spirit befriended him once more. For some time past the South had been unusually quiet; but those ominous symptoms which are to the revolution what the first heavy drops are to the thunderstorm, now began to give warning that a

great outbreak was at hand. In 1820, the storm burst. Mingrelia, Imeritia, and Georgia, rose as one man; Russian forts were stormed and burned to the ground, isolated detachments surprised and cut to pieces; bands of mail-clad horsemen swept through the southern valleys, carrying havoc in their train; it seemed as though the iron grasp so long maintained by Russia upon the throat of her prostrate enemy, were about to be relaxed at once and for ever. But the insurgents had to deal with a resolution as unbending as their own. Yermoloff, who at that time commanded in the South, placed a large force and a formidable train of artillery at the disposal of General Veliaminoff, with orders "to quell the revolt forthwith, at any cost"; and well were those orders obeyed. Every step of the advance was dyed in blood; but numbers and artillery prevailed, and the flame of rebellion was trampled out. This consummation was greatly aided by Prince Gortchakoff, whose personal persuasions kept to their allegiance the wavering chiefs of Gouria, while his arms subjugated the district of Batchin. At the storming of the hill-fortress of Minad, the Prince had the good fortune to capture some important documents, setting forth at length the plans of the insurgent leaders, and proving the complicity of many powerful chiefs who had hitherto masked their treachery under a show of redoubled zeal. These brilliant services were rewarded with the well-merited rank of Major-General, and the Governorship of Imeritia.

Prince Gortchakoff's great talents for administration were eminently displayed in his five years' government of this important province, which owes to him its improved communications with Redout-Kaleh and the East, through the mountains between Suram and the Kvirish valley. In 1824, he was again called upon to display his courage and promptitude in the suppression of the Abkhasian revolt,—a desperate but premature effort which was speedily crushed. His success on this occasion was rewarded with a diamond-hilted sword of honour from the hand of the Emperor.

In 1826, Gortchakoff was appointed Quarter-Master General of the second army, in which capacity he took part in the Turkish campaign, commanded a separate division under Brailoff, and distinguished himself before Shumla, where the Emperor Nicholas commanded in person. Not less brilliant was his share in the famous campaign of 1829, in which Count Diebitch forced his way from the Danube through the heart of the country, took Adrianople, and menaced the capital itself; though these triumphs were dearly purchased by the loss of 60,000 men, of whom at least two-thirds perished by disease. At the close of the campaign, he was appointed one of the commissioners sent to treat with the Sultan, but his appointment was cancelled by the Emperor, who replaced him by Count Orloff.

In 1836 Prince Gortchakoff was made Governor-General of Western Siberia, and by his fifteen years' rule of that vast region left in the minds of the inhabitants a *souvenir* of lasting gratitude. It was at his instance that the transfer of the seat of Government to Omsk (a most wise and beneficial measure) was carried out; while the increased facilities afforded for colonization, and the alleviations of the recruiting system (till then an intolerable burden upon so thinly-peopled a country) are equally traceable to him. He gave the fullest encouragement to cultivation, to the rearing of bees, and the working of metals. The resources of the country were largely developed by his judicious and unremitting exertions; the establishment of the Siberian Cadet Corps was only one of the fruits of his able administration; and he was applying himself with unflinching energy to the task of establishing order among the Kirghiz tribes, and securing the peace of the southern frontier, when the state of his health, which had begun to give way beneath the pressure of his manifold and continuous labours, compelled him to quit his post and settle at Moscow, where he devoted himself entirely to his family.

Here, at last, it seemed as if this stormy existence had found rest; and his warmest admirers could have wished no better close to such a career than a peaceful death in the arms of his native

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Moscow, surrounded by the children who loved and the friends who revered him. But it was not to be. The war of 1854, which summoned so many Russian veterans anew into the field, called forth Gortchakoff, now a grey-haired man of sixty-five, to his last struggle in the ranks of his countrymen. He reached the Crimea in time to take an active part in the battle of the Alma, where he headed in person the Vladimir regiment of foot, hazarding his life so undauntedly, that of all his attendant officers only one survived, and he himself had a horse killed under him. During the retreat upon Sevastopol, Gortchakoff had the command of the entire land forces under Mentchikoff as Commander-in-Chief; after which he was appointed to the command of the Sixth Corps of infantry.

In 1855 the Prince quitted the service, and became a member of the Imperial Council. On the fiftieth anniversary of his entering the army, he was made commander of the regiment which he had led so bravely at the Alma, and held this appointment to the end of his life, during the last five years of which he continued to reside at Moscow.

Such, briefly and hastily told, is the history of this great pioneer of Slavonic civilization. But is not such a life in itself a romance? This man, who was among us but yesterday, saw the waves of the French Revolution ebb from East to West, and bore his part in the last battle fought by Finland as an independent nation; crossed the Danube with Kuttschoff, and brought from the banks of the Beresina tidings of that great catastrophe which compressed whole centuries of human suffering into one winter night. The very dates of his biography are a history in themselves. 1789, 1807, 1809, 1810, 1812, 1829, 1854, what visions do they not call up! visions of bloodshed and infernal anarchy in southern cities—of thousands of stalwart grenadiers stabbing each other in deadly silence, amid their useless cannon, on a bleak Polish moor—of gallant peasant soldiers fighting to the last against overwhelming odds, amid the gloomy forests of the North—of a handful of brave men on a lonely island in the Danube, dwindling day by day beneath a ceaseless fire from encircling batteries—of frozen wastes peopled with every varied form of human agony and despair—of a minaret-crowned city thronged by grey-clad soldiery—of a diminishing host around a shattered fortress, overcoming the dogged stubbornness of the defence with a grim persistency of attack. We have heard many complaints of the unromantic character of the present age; but the writer of Prince Gortchakoff's life (a task which, we are truly glad to hear, has fallen into competent hands) will certainly have little reason to indorse the prevalent calumny.

MARQUESAS ISLANDS.—MELVILLE'S 'TYPEE.'

Valparaiso, January, 1868.

HAVING lately returned from a trip to the Marquesas Islands, I find among the copies of the *Athenæum* which had accumulated during my absence the number of the 27th of April, in which, in a review of 'Wild Life in the Pacific Islands,' you refer to Melville's 'Typee'; and it is possible those of your readers who remember that romantic tale may not be unwilling again to hear of so interesting a spot.

During our voyage we had read this narrative, and the descriptions of the natives corresponded so well with what we saw in other islands, that we determined to visit the scene of the adventure when we touched at Nukuhewa.

The features of the bay (Taiohai) where Melville deserted from the whaler are of course unaltered; the amphitheatre of green mountains still half surround the patch of warm blue sea; the same cascades run down the gullies; cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees still line the sunny beach; but where are the dusky islanders? A few houses half hidden in the foliage and a few canoes hauled up on the beach are the only signs of life, except that on a slight eminence, near a long, low house, is a short flagstaff, supporting a board on which the French ensign has been painted, but is now half obliterated. It, however, denotes the presence of the French resident, who visited us; and the booming of our

guns, which saluted him on leaving, terrified some cattle, which scampered up the hills.

Landing at a mole, we take a road to the left, shaded by the hibiscus, sprinkled with its yellow flowers. Houses stand here and there; and further on, near a large tree of the banyan tribe, a ruinous church. Among orange-trees studded with their bright yellow fruit are other dwellings; but few of the islanders, and no children. The mosquitoes and sand-flies are troublesome, and we walk back to chat with our countrymen, who occupy some of the houses. From them we learn that five years ago, when the island was still well peopled, a number of the Kanakas were kidnapped by a Peruvian ship, and carried to the Chinchas to work guano. The peremptory demand of the French compelled the Peruvians to send them back; and many of them suffering from small-pox, contracted on the infested coast, they were mercilessly flung on shore, to carry death into the valleys and to extirpate the merry, harmless people, of whom not more than one hundred and fifty are left in the Happar and Typee valleys together. The Sisters of Mercy have established themselves close by, and have undertaken the care of all the children left in the neighbourhood, so that none were about for us to see.

Melville's account of Typee (they always spoke of him as "Shore") was well known; and we were told that Fa-a-wa and a daughter of Melville's were still living, the former an old woman. The road to Typee was difficult and dangerous, and they strongly urged us to go by boat; but our object was to see the hills which Melville climbed, and as Kanakas could go on foot, we could do the same: four guides were therefore engaged to start early next morning.

Soon after sunrise we landed; and our guides at once led the way through the cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees, up a steep ravine. The path constantly crossed the bed of the torrent, and we were soon well wetted by the drops from the guavas which overgrew the path. Gradually the track became steeper, the guavas dwarfed. As we neared the summit, we slipped in the damp earth at every step, and, dragging ourselves up from bush to bush, we at last, after an hour and a half of hard work, emerged breathless into the sunlight and breeze on the top. Here we paused. Close by, to the left and above us, were the large patches of grassy cane through which Melville and Toby with such difficulty made way. In front was one of the rich Happar ravines into which the fugitives had hoped to escape. Beyond was the sea. Turning, we looked upon the cocoa-nut fringed beach far below, and the harbour, where our good ship lay in solitary state; while the ridge we had surmounted threw its shadows into the misty green gullies abreast.

Unfortunately, one of our party was exhausted, feverish, and ill; the difficulty of his descending was very evident, and it was decided the guides should earn their pay and carry him. A litter, cushioned with ferns, was quickly and handily made of poles from a thicket of hibiscus; and we again set out.

The Happar tribe had inhabited a number of ravines between the bay and the Typee valley. Our way led across the heads of these ravines; and at one time descending into thick masses of vegetation, at another ascending, and perhaps continuing to wind along a ridge, we trudged cheerily on, —the fresh, pure breeze from the sea tempering the heat of the sun. No birds appeared to break the solitude, nor insects, and for a long distance but one man and woman did we meet; they, however, looked pleased and happy, and hospitably pressed upon us a stick of the sugar-cane they were employed in sucking. In a ravine larger than usual, we halted in a perfect picture of tropical scenery. A roughly-thatched house, elevated on the usual stone terrace, stood near a dashing brook; around it, and up the ravine, luxuriant bread-fruit and orange trees were in full view, overtopped by lofty cocoa-nuts loaded with fruit. Across the brook, under a large tree, nestled a little church, with its wooden cross; and below us, the stream quickly lost itself in the teeming vegetation. As soon as we halted, two boys dextrously walked up cocoa-nut trees, from which they kicked dozens of nuts

to fall with a thud in the taro patch below; other natives came forward to do the honours. The nuts were stripped of their husk, and cracked. Who could refuse a draught of the milk out of its pure white chamber? Poe-poe and pork baked in leaves were set before us. Cheered by the pleasant scene, our invalid sat up; but our guides, who had found it no easy matter to carry him, eyed him with aversion, and, walking round to each of us in turn, said, "He bad man; he no sick, he lazy. Why he no go in de boat?"

Pursuing our way over the ridges and hollows, we at last arrive at the Happar and Typee boundary, and, standing on the spot where the French artillery were posted while their Happar allies invaded Typee, the valley lay spread at our feet, full 500 yards below. The course of the stream was crowded with vegetation, and from its great depth looked like a rill of water trickling through flourishing moss in a deep, broad ditch. For many minutes we gazed, recognizing one by one the features of the landscape, from Melville's description: the steep, inaccessible sides, which shut in a space nine miles long by one wide,—the lower ridge at the upper part, by which Melville and Toby had hoped to cross, and over which we looked into another valley,—and, to the left, the waterfall, a part of which we could see still flinging itself glittering out of the gorge, down which the deserters groped their weary way. But we had far to go. The way down was marked by a thin, indistinct line, impracticable for a litter; so, dividing into two parties, one took the ridge to the sea, the other, led by Eleno, the youngest of our guides, descended. The sun shone directly upon the rocks, down parts of which we had to drop from ledge to ledge; and wherever the grass could grow, long rope-like creepers were lying in wait to trip us up. We reached the shade without accident, but were glad to cool our feet by wading across the rapid stream.

For some distance the tangled thicket arched over the path; but in a small clearing we came upon a young Typee pair and some children. The woman stood modestly by; her pleasant face ornamented with the customary blue lines across the lips only,—that of the man was crossed with the usual dark bars. After a moment's hesitation, he came forward and shook hands; he was a fine young fellow, "erect and tall," beaming with health and good temper, his body and limbs dressed in tattoo, and round his waist the tapa belt. On each side of his face, stuck into the lower part of his ear, was a white flower, and jauntily wound round his bushy hair was a kind of creeper, with one scarlet flower over his forehead. Standing "under a plantain tree," they formed a picture worth coming a voyage to see. But we could not linger; the sun was sinking behind the hills to the west, and Eleno hurried us on to see the king, giving notice of our approach by shouts.

About thirty Typees were assembled. The chief received us with a bewildered, friendly look, and inquired whether we were French or English; while the brawny young savages who surrounded us stripped the husks off the cocoa-nuts with their strong white teeth, and shouted and laughed as we drained the contents. But Eleno began to move on; and, wishing our friends "Good bye," we made the best of our way along the path by which Melville hobbled to his escape. On a slight rise, we turned for a last look at the distant waterfall, visible in its full length, and lighted up by the sunshine, as it poured out of its rocky gorge. Our path was now frequently crossed by other paths, but our trusty young guide allowed no stragglers, stopping at each turn till he could count all the party; and at last, passing through a forest of plantain, we reached the mouth of the stream. The boat was on the opposite side, and ignorant that the place was infested with sharks, and too impatient to wait for it to cross, we jumped in and swam across, to drink the glass of beer which was handed over the gunwale, and—well, pale ale beats cocoa-nut milk, after all!

After a bathe, and in all the comfort of a change of clothes, we shoved off, passed the point whence the Typee warrior swam to cut off Melville's escape, and imagined the scowl of the savage face as he was shoved beneath the waves; but the valley

and the rocky points faded away in the twilight, as we pulled back to the ship under the dark shadow of the cliffs, gratified that we had obtained even a glimpse of a race that is so quickly passing away.

The Typee valley has now become the property of a speculating land and cotton company, who have purchased it for a few hundred dollars; and quiet, ugly, industrious Chinamen are expected soon to occupy what was once the land of the merry, handsome, and lazy Typee.

When Mr. Murray prints another edition of Melville's 'Typee,' it would be well to correct the map of the island, and to place Haparr and Typee on the east instead of on the west coast. The evening sun shone in our faces when we reached the side of the valley, but the boat returned to the ship from the eastward. R. S.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Sir Roderick Murchison, President of the Royal Geographical Society, has issued cards for an Evening Reception, on Monday, May 4th, at Willis's Rooms.

Mr. Beresford Hope, President of the Architectural Exhibition, has issued cards for an Evening Reception, on Tuesday, May 5th, in Conduit Street.

We are informed that "predictive meteorology" is likely to be accepted as a fact by observers of natural phenomena, and that any intelligent person may become weatherwise by paying attention to his thermometer, as is declared by Mr. Brumham, in a paper read before the Meteorological Society. Ascertain what is the real significance of tables of monthly mean temperature, and you may foretell with confidence whether the summer or winter will be hot or cold. A discussion of the tables for the past ninety-seven years drawn up at Greenwich Observatory brings out certain laws which any one may test for himself, viz. when the range of mean temperature in the first quarter of the year has been less than two degrees, the succeeding summer has invariably been very hot. The period in question, nearly a century, supplies six instances of this phenomenon. Again, when the means from November to March inclusive are all above the average (except January), the succeeding summer is always above the average. Other laws which are detailed in the paper admit of similar application, and for the winter as well as the summer; and it is announced as "infallible," that when the mean temperature of December is more than two degrees above that of November, the temperature of the winter quarter will always be much above the average. After this, may we not expect to see a school of weather-prophets?

Dr. Hyde Clarke read a paper, on the Schools of Art at Ephesus, at the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 9, Conduit Street, on the 16th inst. The chief purpose was to illustrate the group of schools of painting, sculpture and architecture in Ephesus, Samos, Miletus, Magnesia ad Mæandrum, and Tralles, all within 30 or 40 miles of each other, and resembling the groups in Italy and Flanders in modern times.

The Members of the Archaeological Institute who visited Selby Abbey Church at the last Congress will be interested in learning that the unsightly wall, which has for the last forty years divided the nave and choir, has been removed, so that the vast proportions of the building are once more visible. The floor-line of the transept and adjoining chapel and part of the nave has also been excavated to the level of the choir. It is to be hoped that due care will be taken, not only of the valuable Decorated stone-work, and any monumental inscriptions which may have been displaced, but also of the curious wood-work, of which so much remained in the transept before the present improvements were commenced.

Since the issue of Mr. Furnivall's collection of early courtesy tracts for the Early English Text Society this year, his attention has been drawn to an Italian poem on the subject, still earlier than any of the French and English ones, in his 'Babees Book,' namely, a poem in quatrains, "of the fifty courtesies which ought to be observed at table,"

by Fra bon Vexius da Riva, of Legnano, in the thirteenth century. Its first courtesy is that of the French poems:—

The first is this: that, when thou art at table,
thou think first of the needy poor man;
that when thou feedest the poor man, thou feedest thy Lord.

The last two lines of the poem are:—
Le man, poez lo conveio, per pocho più si laval,
Da grassa e da scoura c'è innelcat.

The hands, after the feast, should be washed a little from the fat and filth and impurities.

The poem was edited by Biondelli, in 1856, with other thirteenth-century pieces.

The printing of Bishop Percy's Folio Manuscript is at length finished, and Part 2 of Vol. II. and Vol. III. will be in the publisher's hands for delivery next week. The subscription list is closed, except for the five and ten guinea editions. The prices of the others are raised, and the demy and extra octavos are now procurable only through the trade. There is a heavy debt still on the book, which we trust that the trade-sales will clear, as it would not befitting that the promoter of this printing of the Folio should lose by it. He now proposes to make these Percy Ballads the first of a Series of Ballad Collections. His "Forewords" to the Folio say, after thanking the helpers in it: "The best thanks we can give, or receive, are 'the wages of going on.' The next step in this Ballad division of work is to print the whole of Pepys's Collection in the library of the Magdalene College, Cambridge, the Roxburghe and Bagford Collections in the British Museum, the Ashmole, Rawlinson, and Douce in the Bodleian, Mr. Euing's Collection (if he will allow it), and such MS. Ballads as can be found,—as they stand, without selection or castration. And as we have made a fair start at Ballads with this Percy book, it seems a pity to stop till we have reprinted the whole of the rest of the collections. We are bound to go through with them. I have therefore made arrangements for a Ballad Society, which will begin to publish next year, and work steadily through the whole of our Ballad collections. One cannot be content with selections and scraps. The Society will begin with the Pepys Collection, unless the Fellows of Magdalene decide on reprinting it themselves, as they have for some time thought of doing. I have urged on them prompt decision in the matter, as literary men have desired the Pepys Ballads any time this hundred years, without getting them, and now that the Ballad Society is ready to print this Collection, it becomes the duty of the Magdalene men either to do the printing at once themselves, or let the Society do it. Should the Society resolve on printing its own Ballads, the Ballad Society would then probably start with the Roxburghe Collection, as the oldest and best known of its kind. Mr. William Chappell and Dr. Rimbault have already kindly offered to act as editors, and other helpers in that way will not be wanting."

Dr. Wagner is contributing to the Philological Society's *Transactions* a series of essays on the latest German editions of Latin authors. Ribbeck's editions of Virgil and the poems attributed to Virgil, and Jordan's Sallust, are the last books reviewed; and in both, important emendations have been suggested. Dr. Wagner also intends printing, from time to time, in the Society's *Transactions*, MSS. of short early inedited Latin Poems, with discussions upon them.

According to the official returns of the proportion of inland telegrams to letters in various countries, it appears that to every 100,000 persons, one telegram to 37 letters is received in Belgium; one to 69 in Switzerland; and one to 121 in the United Kingdom. These figures are strong arguments in favour of the proposed Government scheme of improving telegraphic communication in our country.

Mr. De Morgan writes: "The work of Newton on Daniel and the Apocalypse was published Lond. 1733, 4to. (pp. 323). But it is not the fashion to mention the editor of this posthumous work: biographers and bibliographers seem equally determined to have nothing to say of him. He was Newton's scamp of a half-nephew, the Rev. Benjamin Smith. How this man got hold of the

manuscript, no one can tell. Newton, who knew his character well, would not have entrusted him with a theological work; and of his cousin, Mr. Conduitt, to whom the bulk of the papers went, there is proof that he knew her so little by sight as to mistake her age by nearly twenty years. It might even be thought that all he had to do with the work was that the booksellers—not knowing his character—got him to put his name and a short dedication to Lord Chancellor King, as a relation of the author. But that he really was editor appears from Warburton, afterwards bishop, mentioning him as engaged on the work in the letter in which he rebuked Dr. Stukeley for giving Smith a title to orders, which, he said, had raised a furious scandal. What I especially write about is as follows. It was the time when there was much reprinting in Ireland: 1733 is near the time at which those Irish editions of 'The Dunciad' existed or non-existed, about which so much discussion has arisen. Now there is certainly an Irish edition of the work on Daniel, &c., Dublin, 1733, 8vo. (pp. 320), a faithful copy, running nearly page for page with the original. I cannot find any mention of it; but I have a copy before me. I may notice that the biographers have not availed themselves of the one bit of information which Smith gives, that Newton was long on terms of friendship with Lord King; a thing likely enough from the close connexion of both with Locke. Which came first, the London edition, or the Dublin? No doubt the London; but no doubt is some doubt, as surely as a true joke is no joke. The whim of a schoolboy is some evidence. Master John Stokes, aged ten, sent his name to the subscription list as follows: *Ιωαννης Στοκης, εναντων δεκα γενομενος, προ τουτου βιβλιου Υπεραγαθη Οκροδεκατη Ημισα Μαρτιου, Μ.ΔCC.XXXIII.* Now as the printing of the subscription list was only in progress in March, a week before the end of the year, as the year then ended, it seems clear that the London edition was the earlier of the two."

The Civil Service Estimates (Works and Public Buildings) for the year have many points of literary and artistic interest. The increase on the last account is very considerable, being 198,000*l.* Of this increase nearly 33,000*l.* is for Ireland alone; the total estimate for that portion of the empire is nearly 150,000*l.* For Scotland we shall have to find in six years 120,000*l.* for the grant in aid of building Glasgow University. There is an increase of 14,000*l.* odd on that always striking item in these Estimates, the sums demanded for the maintenance of Royal Palaces in the occupation of the Queen; the total is 56,238*l.* For palaces not so occupied we must pay at a more moderate rate. The drainage of Windsor Castle—which, a few years since, was, at the public expense, poured into the Thames—is now, at a further cost of 8,000*l.* for this year, to be diverted thence, 2,500*l.* is demanded for fluvial works at Windsor. Royal Palaces and Pleasure Gardens take 137,524*l.*; increase, 12,198*l.* of this sum 8,450*l.* is for reducing the depth of the lake in Regent's Park. The buildings of the Houses of Parliament take 54,937*l.*, including the cost of works in New Palace Yard and Parliament Square. Mr. J. R. Herbert is to have 1,000*l.* of the payment for his 'Judgment of Daniel' in the Peers' Robing Room; Mr. Macleise 1,500*l.* on account of 'Wellington and Blucher' in the Royal Gallery. The new Foreign Office requires a much smaller sum than of late, being 22,512*l.*; the Home and Colonial Offices, 10,000*l.*; public offices' sites, nearly 43,000*l.*, the total estimate being 104,000*l.* The Foreign Office cost to the end of last year more than 240,000*l.*; erection of and fittings to the Public Record Depository, 24,000*l.*, of a total of 61,000*l.* 50,000*l.*, in addition to nearly 69,000*l.* expended, will be voted for land upon which to enlarge the National Gallery; 17,000*l.* more will be wanted. 10,000*l.* out of 25,000*l.* will be asked for the Chapter House, Westminster; 10,000*l.* for buildings to contain the Natural History Department of the British Museum. 55,000*l.* out of 160,000*l.* for the Burlington House concludes for the present this pretty little bill, some of the items of which will surely not escape the coming Reformed Parliament.

Dr. Larroque, of Paris, who has been long en-

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gathered in collecting official statistics, states in a paper laid before the Paris Statistical Society, that the annual amount at present levied by European Governments for naval and military purposes is 119,392,665*l*. The loss of labour involved by the withdrawal of men from agriculture and commerce is valued at nearly one hundred and thirty-three millions sterling annually, and the interest of the capital invested in military and naval establishments at thirty-one millions.

Madame Poncelet has expressed by letter, read on the 13th of April, to the Academy of Sciences of Paris, her desire to honour the memory of her husband by giving annually a prize of 2,500 francs for the best work treating of mathematics, pure or applied, which shall have been published in the ten preceding years, either in France or in other countries. This offer is referred to the administrative committee; and the President directed the perpetual secretaries to transmit to Madame Poncelet the thanks of the Academy.

It is some time since the King of Italy distributed amongst the libraries of Naples the precious collection of books in the Palace, with the exception of a thousand or so which were reserved for the use of the royal family. This gift, of the greatest advantage to the student, was completed by a very precious collection of engravings, known by the name of 'Raccolte Firmiana,' and composed of many thousands of works by the most celebrated artists in that genre, and given to the National Museum. A yet more precious gift has now been made of the 'Documenti Farnesiani,' existing in the Palace to the number of several thousands. This collection—so important for the history not only of Italy but of all Europe—has just been deposited in the Grand Archives of Naples; that is to say, up to the present time about 200 and more volumes of these inedited documents have been already consigned, and by degrees the rest will be given up. Amongst the letters of illustrious characters of various ages there are some, it is said, of the Emperor Charles the Fifth, up to the present time unknown. It is to be hoped that these invaluable autographs will in the course of time be published.

Tourists to Italy will be pleased to hear that after many delays it is officially announced that the railway over Mount Cenis will be opened in May. The line will be worked by twelve engines, each weighing twenty tons, which have been made by Gouin & Co., of Paris. The defect in the rocking shafts of the engines first made, is said to have been entirely overcome in the new engines.

We are informed that Dr. Hyde Clarke, in his notice of Dr. James Mc Craith, R.N., is in error respecting the terms on which his friend obtained the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons. It was not conferred on him in virtue of any of his communications on lithotomy, but by election, on the recommendation of six Fellows, and by the payment of the usual fee.

The walls of the Persian capital of Tehran are to be thrown down, and the narrow city enlarged. Besides wide streets in the new quarters, the chief feature is a circular boulevard. Wide streets shaded with trees are not uncommon in other Persian cities.

Will Open on Monday, April 27.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION, 5, Pall Mall East.—Admission, 1*s*. WILLIAM CULLOW, Secretary.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES BY FRENCH AND FLEMISH ARTISTS IS NOW OPEN, at the Gallery, 120, Pall Mall.—Admission, 1*s*; Catalogue, 6*d*.

THOMAS McLEAN'S COLLECTION OF High-Class Modern Pictures and Water-Colour Drawings ALWAYS ON VIEW.—T. McLEAN'S New Gallery, 7, Haymarket.

MR. MORBY'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES IS ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 24, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Rosa Bonheur—Clarkson Stanfield, R.A.—Meissonnier—Alma-Tadema—Gérôme—Frère—Landelle—T. Faed, R.A.—John Phillip, R.A.—Leslie, R.A.—D. Roberts, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Pickersill, R.A.—Erskine Nicol, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Andell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—Pittie, A.R.A.—Yeames, A.R.A.—Dobson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Marks—Liddard—George Smith—Linnell, sen.—Peter Graham—Oakes—H. W. B. Davis—Baxley. Also Drawings by Hunt, Cox, Birket Foster, Duncan, Topham, F. Walker, E. Warren, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

GENERAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.—DUDLEY GALLERY, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—THE FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN daily, from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1*s*. Catalogue, 6*d*. GEORGE J. HALL, Hon. Sec.

UNPARALLELED NOVELTIES.—'The Shadow Blondin'—Professor Pepper on Faraday's Optical Experiments with Cogged Wheels; the Kaleidope; the Photodrome—Buckland's Musical Spectral, and Dioramic Entertainment. 'The Marquis of Carabas'—Spiritual Manifestations à la Home—Andersen's beautiful Story, 'The Angel and the Flowers,' illustrated—New Wonders, 'Everything Floating in the Air'—form a portion of the Festivals provided for the patrons of the POLYTECHNIC; the Large Theatre of which has been re-decorated, and a new Classical Proscenium added.—One Shilling.

SCIENCE

SOCIETIES.

ASIATIC.—April 20.—Lord Strangford, President, in the chair.—Mr. Enrico Arbib was elected a Resident Member.—'On the Ancient Arabian Methods of Calculation, described in the Sirājīyah,' by Mr. Almaric Rumsey, Barrister-at-Law.—The Sirājīyah, an old treatise on the Mohammedan law of inheritance, written by Sheikh Sirāj'ud-dīn, a native of Sejavend, was translated by Sir William Jones, in 1792. The shares of inheritance by Mohammedan law are (according to the degree of relationship), a moiety, a fourth, an eighth, two-thirds, a third, and a sixth. The shares having only two, and its powers in the denominator, are termed "of the first sort," and those containing three, or its multiple, six, in the denominator, "of the second sort." There may be an indefinite number of claimants to partake of one share, e.g. ten daughters taking two-thirds among them, or three true grandmothers taking one-sixth among them. The Sirājīyah contains none of the general rules as to the working of fractions which are familiar to modern European arithmeticians; and yet, by a system of minute classification, it enables the student to divide the estate among the claimants, always in parts of the same denomination, and generally with what is called, in European arithmetic, the least common denominator. The first stage is to assign the proper "divisor" or "root," which is, in fact, the least common denominator of the original shares. The divisors are enumerated in the Sirājīyah according to the various combinations that may occur. For instance, if a half occur together with any of the second sort, the divisor is six; if a fourth, twelve; if an eighth, twenty-four. The second stage is to find, by "arrangement," the number of parts into which the whole must be divided, so that there may be a sufficient number of parts, not only for each class, but for each individual of that class. For this purpose there are seven empirical rules: viz. three "between the shares and the persons," and four "between persons and persons." The result of each of these rules, as applied to the particular class of cases to which it relates, is that we get the smallest number of parts which will enable us to give to all the claimants their shares in parts of the same magnitude. In other words, as the divisor is the least common denominator of the original shares, so the result of the arrangement is the least common denominator of the original shares divided by the number of persons who partake of them respectively. Thus, when we arrange the case of four wives (one-eighth), eighteen daughters (two-thirds), fifteen true grandmothers (one-sixth), six paternal uncles (residue, one-twenty-fourth), we get, as the result, 4,320, which is the least common denominator of $\frac{1}{8} \div 4$, $\frac{2}{3} \div 18$, $\frac{1}{6} \div 15$, and $\frac{1}{24} \div 6$. The third stage is to find by "arrangement" the number of parts which each class will take, and the number of such parts which each individual will take. These processes are independent of the "principles," and are the same for all cases. In working out cases by the "principles," it is often necessary to find the "agreement," i.e. greatest common measure of two numbers. This is done by subtraction, instead of being effected by division, as in Europe. The doctrines of "increase," "returns," and "vested inheritances" give rise to other calculations, sometimes of a rather complicated character, which are all worked out to a correct result. The "increase" takes place when the original shares are more than sufficient to exhaust the property; the "return," when the shares are not sufficient to exhaust it, and there are no

"residuaries" to take the surplus; the calculation of "vested inheritances," when some of the claimants die before distribution of the property, in which case the shares of those who die go to their own heirs, who may or may not be heirs of the *propositus*; but the whole division is exhibited in fractions of the estate of the *propositus*. The problems coming under the last-mentioned head become very complicated when several persons die successively before distribution. It is only in this class of cases that the Arabian methods sometimes fail to give the least common denominator. In illustration of the paper, Mr. Rumsey worked out several problems by the Arabian methods, showing the coincidence of the results with those which would be obtained by modern European arithmetic.—'A Ride into the Aino Country,' by Dr. F. V. Dickens.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—April 22.—Anniversary Meeting.—J. Hogg, V.P., in the chair.—The following officers were elected:—President, the Bishop of St. David's; Vice-Presidents, the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Clarendon, the Bishop of London, Sir J. Boileau, Bart., Right Hon. Sir W. Erle, Right Hon. Sir F. Pollock, Bart., Sir H. C. Rawlinson, H. F. Talbot, the Dean of Westminster, and J. Hogg; Council, W. A. T. Amhurst, Prof. C. Babington, Sir P. Colquhoun, Major-Gen. Dickson, J. T. Graves, T. Greenwood, N. E. S. A. Hamilton (Hon. Librarian), the Rev. T. Hugo, J. Hunt (Foreign Secretary), C. M. Ingleby, W. Longman, Rev. A. Mozley, Sir C. Nicholson, Bart., J. G. Teed (Treasurer), W. S. W. Vaux (Hon. Secretary), Rev. M. E. C. Walcott; Auditors, H. Willoughby and E. Foss.

CHEMICAL.—April 16.—Dr. Warren De La Rue, President, in the chair.—Prof. Guthrie was formally admitted a Fellow, and Lieut. F. C. H. Clarke, R.A. was elected.—Dr. Guthrie described and exhibited an improved Voltastat, and afterwards gave an account of his new system of Graphic Formulae, which was somewhat adversely criticized both by Dr. Odling and by Dr. Stevenson.—Dr. J. H. Gladstone read a paper, 'On the Tetraphosphoric Amides,' and another communication, by Mr. J. C. Bell, 'On the Solubility and Crystallization of Plumbic Chloride in Water, and in Water containing various Proportions of Hydrochloric Acid,' was read by the Secretary.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—April 15.—C. W. Siemens, Esq., in the chair.—The paper read was, 'On Liquid Fuel,' by Mr. B. H. Paul.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon. Actuaries, 7.—Insurance in Germany, Mr. Adler.
- Geographical, 8*4*.—Letters from Dr. Livingston's 'Journey on the Rakon River, N. Alaska,' Mr. Whympere.
- Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—Development of Animals, Dr. Foster.
- Engineers, 8.—Irrigation in India and Spain.
- Wed. Society of Arts, 8.—Oyster Culture, Mr. Lobbs.
- Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—Chemical Combination, Prof. Odling.
- Antiquaries, 8*4*.—Persian Pottery, Mr. Fortnum.
- Royal, 8*4*.
- Fri. Royal Institution, 2.—Annual Meeting.
- Philosophical, 7.—Pronunciation, Chaucer, Mr. Ellis.
- Royal Institution, 8.—How to form good Taste in Art, Mr. Palgrave.
- Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—Chemical Combination, Prof. Odling.

FINE ARTS

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

THE private view of the Exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours takes place to-day (Saturday) at the gallery in Pall Mall. The Exhibition opens to the public on Monday next.

It appears that Mr. Slade's bequest to the Print Room, British Museum, consists, not of drawings, but a very fine collection of etchings and engravings of all times and countries. Some "wonderful" impressions of the most famous works are comprised in the series, in forming which the testator spared no expense and time during nearly half a century. Fortunately, or unfortunately, with few exceptions, these examples are duplicates of others previously in the national collection; in the majority of cases, however, the new acquisitions are superior to those before in hand. Surely here is an opportunity for furnishing a circulating gathering to be lent to some of our great provincial cities.

Loud have been the complaints and sharp the punishments with regard to pirates of artistic copyright in recent pictures, and the knaves who avail themselves of the property of others with consummate assurance reply that they are encouraging Art in the process of their trade. There is one application of this defence which has truth in it. It is that the dissemination of good and cheap photographs of fine paintings or engravings must benefit Art. Has it never occurred to those who offend the law that by producing transcripts of engravings of great reputation and high prices with expired copyrights they might serve the arts and fill their own pockets honestly and without risk? Take, for instance, some of the fine prints of Raphael Morghen after Da Vinci and Raphael, 'The Last Supper,' the 'Circles' of the Vatican, 'Mater Pulchra Delectationis,' 'The Transfiguration,' the 'Aurora' of Guido, the many plates of Volpato, and Desnoyers' 'St. Catherine,' 'The Virgins of the Cradle'—'The Fish'—'The Veil'—'The Casa d'Alba'—'The Rocks'—and 'A la Chaise,' or Forster's 'Bindo Altoviti'—called Raphael. The prints of Anderloni, Strange, Woollett, Longhi, &c., are for the most part unprotected and popular, and, so far as art value may be said to support the defence, superior to what is too commonly pirated. For example, we presume R. Morghen's print after Da Vinci's 'Last Supper' is no longer protected by copyright. The artist died thirty-five years ago, and the plate was engraved more than seventy-five years ago; yet there is not to be had a good and moderately-priced engraving by any hand of this the most famous picture in the world, the demand for copies of which is so great that almost anything sells,—electrotypes and casts in low relief, tawdry-coloured German lithographs, vile etchings,—at prices which would remunerate the photographer.

With regard to the names of the sitters and artists of the portraits which are now exhibited at South Kensington, it may be well to remind visitors that the officials of the Art-Department disclaim the critical office, and have left to owners the responsibility of describing the pictures. This plan has obvious advantages, and was followed in the former Exhibitions. Critics and the public can for themselves examine the claims of the portraits to the titles they bear, and the owners whose liberality has furnished the galleries will receive or reject the opinions which are expressed on their possessions.

That grim-looking, wind-eaten edifice which now serves as a cathedral to Chester diocese, but was formerly the church of the Abbey of St. Werburgh, at Chester, has, with small exceptions, hitherto escaped the "restorer." This once noble church is in a woful condition, second only in bareness to the Cathedral at Bangor, and Mr. G. G. Scott has been consulted about its restoration; such are the set terms with which such a proceeding is now-days announced. This architect estimates the necessary repairs to the building as likely to cost 22,500*l.*; desirable repairs, 7,000*l.*; improvements (9), 20,000*l.*; total, nearly 50,000*l.* The improvements are stated to comprise stone groining for the nave and aisles, restoration of the tower and spire, &c. The admirable chapter-house is not mentioned as likely to undergo the process of restoration.

The estimates for the Science and Art Department show a proposed increase of 29,565*l.* on the vote of last year, the sum now required being 239,290*l.* 10,300*l.* of this increase is appropriated to grants in aid to schools of science and art, and 15,750*l.* in payments to managers of schools under the "Minute of 1865." The number of persons under instruction in science last May was 10,250, an increase of 3,388 over the number instructed in the preceding May. 104,668 persons were under instruction in drawing in the art schools, night classes, and schools of the poor. 10,000*l.* is proposed to be voted for the removal of the iron building at South Kensington to Bethnal Green. The National Portrait Exhibition requires 3,000*l.*; a like sum is estimated as received for admission; in 1866 the expenditure was 3,882*l.*; the accounts for last year are not yet closed. The vote proposed for building at South Kensington is 32,500*l.*, in addition to former sums, on account of a total of

195,000*l.* The number of visitors to the South Kensington Museum has been much reduced during the past year, while the Geological Museum, Jermyn Street, received more than double of either of the previous three years. The Edinburgh Museum also shows a considerable increase in the number of its visitors.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday last, the pictures, drawings, engravings and engraved plates, which were the property of the late Mr. D. T. White, of Maddox Street. The following were the principal items, their prices, and the purchasers' names:—A sketch in grisaille, by Vandeyck, the Descent from the Cross, 1*l.* 2*s.* (Holman Hunt).—Mr. Linnell, Portrait of Turner, 77*l.* 1*s.* (Somes).—Mr. T. O. Barlow, the steel-plate of the Huguenot, after Mr. Millais, 7 artist's proofs unstamped, four artist's proofs signed, 104 artist's proofs not signed, 8 etchings, 123 proofs before letters, 35 India proofs, prints above 200, 840*l.* (Graves).—Mr. T. Landseer, the steel-plates after Sir E. Landseer's Off to the Rescue, 243 artist's proofs, India, 37 India lettered proofs, 50 plain proofs, 157*l.* 10*s.* (Wigzell).—Drawings, Turner, Cassiobury, 50*l.* (Tooth).—Loch Achray, 18 guineas (Maclean). This sale comprised 729 lots, and realized very small prices, although many of the items were of excellent quality.

At the Hôtel Drouot, Paris, the Flemish and Dutch pictures of the Gallery of San Donato, Florence, were sold on Saturday last, and the following prices are said to have been obtained for twenty-three examples. Add 5 per cent. paid by the purchasers to the auctioneer.—N. Berghem, The Ancient Port of Genoa, engraved by Le Bas and by Aliamet, described in Smith's *Catalogue Raisonné*, No. 75, as 'A Sea Port,' 1,650 guineas (Durlacher). A. Cuyt, The Avenue of Dordrecht (Smith, 115 and 23 of the Supplement), 5,600 *g.* (Manheim). Cattle on the Banks of a River (Smith, 45, with the title 'Pêcheurs'), 2,000 *g.* (Baron J. de Rothschild). Hobbema, A Forest, figures by Lingelbach, 4,400 *g.* (Baron Seillière). In the Neighbourhood of Haarlem, formerly in the Hoffmann collection at Amsterdam (Smith, 69), 3,920 *g.* (Petit). Metz, The Visit, formerly in the Schuylenburg, Hoegenburg, Choiseul, Robit, and other collections, from 1735 (Smith, 17), engraved while the property of the Duc de Choiseul, 2,400 *g.* (Baron Seillière). Mieris, Portrait of a Magistrate (Smith, 33), sold with the next, A Lady of Quality (Smith, 34), for 428 *g.* (Petit). Isaac Van Ostade, The Village, Robit and other collections (Smith, 5), 4,160 *g.* P. Potter, A Pasture (Smith, 44), 4,480 *g.* (Baron J. de Rothschild). Rembrandt, Portrait of an Old Woman, 2,200 *g.* (Narisikine); Portrait of a Young Girl, said to be the artist's sister (Smith, 15, Supplement), 864 *g.* (Petit). Rubens, Christ lamented by Holy Women, 1,000 *g.* (same). Ruysdael, The Sand Hills of Scheveningen (Smith, 122), 2,400 *g.* (Duc d'Aumale). Jan Steen, Moses striking the Rock, from the Seger Tiernens collection at the Hague, 1743, then of Van Tack, at Leyden, and Roothan, at Amsterdam, 512 *g.* (Hulot). D. Teniers the Younger, Peasants breakfasting off a Ham, Robit, Rabempré and Randon de Boisset collections, 3,080 *g.* (Baron Seillière). Temptation of St. Anthony, 660 *g.* (Petit). Terburg, The Congress of Münster signing the Treaty of Westphalia, 1648 (Smith, 1), described by Houbraken, Dargenville, Descamps, Bryan and Stanley; on copper, 17 inches by 22 inches, once the property of Talleyrand, and the most famous picture of the painter, sold in 1804 for 640*l.*, in 1837 for 1,390*l.*, now for 7,280 *g.*, i.e. 182,000 francs (Manheim). Terburg's Music Lesson, now in the collection of Sir R. Peel, was sold for 920 *g.* Curiosity, or The Testament (Smith, 6), 2,840 *g.* (Baron Seillière). W. Van de Velde, Calm at Sea (Smith, 166, and 36, Supplement), 2,720 *g.* (Duc d'Aumale). Wouwerman, Haymakers (Smith, 216), 2,000 *g.* (Narisikine). G. Flink, Mount Calvary, 188 *g.* (Baron Seillière). Miervelt, Portrait of a Man, 90 *g.* (Calley Saint Paul).—At the Duchess de Berry's sale, the under-mentioned of these pictures fetched the following prices: Hobbema's Forest, 22,000

francs, or one-fifth of the above price.—Cuyt's Cattle on the Bank of a River, 18,000 francs.—Ostade's Village, 31,000 francs.—Potter's Pasture, 37,000 francs.—D. Teniers's Peasants at Breakfast, 24,000 francs. It is a singular illustration of picture-speculation.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MUSICAL UNION.—Jaell, Auer and Grützmaier on TUESDAY, May 5.—Rubinstein's First Performance, May 10, with Auer and Popper from Prague. No persons will be admitted without a Ticket, and no more free admissions will be given. J. ELLIS, Director.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Fifty-sixth Season.—Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins.—THIRD CONCERT, MONDAY, April 27.—Symphonies: Mozart, in E flat, and Mendelssohn's Reformation Concerto for Violin (Mollique), Mr. Carrodus. Overtures: Op. 134, Beethoven; 'Les Deux Journées,' Cherubini. Vocalists: Miss Edith Wynne, Mdlle. Mels, and Herr Walte-reiter.—Reserved Seats, 1*s.*

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Mr. Costa.—Extra Concert, and last of the Season, FRIDAY, May 1st. Mendelssohn's ELLIAH.—Principal Vocalists: Mdlle. Carola, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. J. Heath, and Mr. Santley. Commence at Eight o'clock. Tickets, 3*s.*, 5*s.*, and 10*s.* 6*d.* only.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL.—MR. WALTER BACHE'S FOURTH ANNUAL CONCERT, TUESDAY EVENING, April 28. Half past Eight o'clock.—Soloists and Chorus: La Domination de Faust, Mr. W. H. Cummings and Chorus; Poèmes Symphoniques (Liszt), for Two Pianofortes, Mr. Klindworth and Mr. Spanische Liedertafel, Liedertafel (Schubert), by Cecilia Westbrock, Miss Lucy Franklin, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Mr. J. B. Welch; Part-Songs, &c. by the Choir. Conductor, Mr. Joseph Heming; at the Pianoforte, Mr. Dannreuther and Mr. Wyford Taylor.—Stalls, 1*s.* 6*d.*, or Three for One Guinea.—L. Cook, Addison & Co. 62 and 63, New Bond Street.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CONCERTS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 29, at St. James's Hall.—Madrigal Concert. Soloists: Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Frederic H. Cowen.—Stalls, 6*s.*; Family Tickets for Four, 21*s.*; Balcony, 3*s.*; Area, 2*s.*; Gallery, 1*s.*

APRIL 29.—MR. SIMS REEVES WILL SING 'The Pilgrim of Love' (Serenade). 'When the Moon is brightly shining,' and 'Come into the Garden, Maid'—Stalls, 6*s.*; Family Tickets for Four, 21*s.*—Austin & St. James's Hall.

APRIL 29.—MR. SANTLEY WILL SING 'The Appeal' (Scherzo), 'Speed on, my Bark' (Lullaby), and 'Gourmand's Sazerette'—Tickets, 3*s.*, 5*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*—L. Cook & Co. 63, and Chapell, 50, New Bond Street.

QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, Hanover Square.—Signor GIULIO REGONDI has the honour to announce that his first MATINEE MUSICALE will take place on THURSDAY, April 30, to commence at Three o'clock. Artists: Signor Regondi, Madame Berger Lacelles, Mr. Trélawny Cobham, Harp, Herr Oberthür, Concertina and Guitar, Signor Giulio Regondi, Conductor, Signor L. Calvi.—Reserved Seats, Half-Guineas; Family Tickets (Reserved), 1*s.* 6*d.*; Unreserved Tickets, 5*s.* To be had of Messrs W. Wheatstone & Co. 20, Colindale Street, Regent Street, and of Mr. Fish, at the Rooms.

MISS NEILSON will give a DRAMATIC READING on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, May 1, at St. George's Hall, Langham Place, to commence at Eight o'clock.—Stalls, 5*s.*; Reserved Seats, 3*s.*; Balcony, 2*s.*; Admission, 1*s.*—Tickets at the Hall.

MR. WALTER MACFARREN'S PIANOFORTE RECITAL, Hanover Square Rooms, SATURDAY MORNING, May 2, when he will perform Preludes and Fugues in E flat, major and minor, Bach; Fantasiestücke (Op. 12), Schumann; Sonatas, Violin and Piano, in A Major, Mozart; and in E flat, Beethoven, with Mr. Hart, Harp; Andante and Scherzo in G minor, Chopin; Mendelssohn, with his pupil, Miss Emma Byrd; and new Solo, Walter Macfarren.—Tickets at the Rooms, and 3, Osnaburg Terrace, N.W.

The LONDON GLEE AND MADRIGAL UNION (established 1859) beg to announce their TENTH ANNUAL SERIES of THURSDAY AFTERNOON CONCERTS, at St. James's Hall, commencing the 7th of May. Stalls, 5*s.*; Area, 3*s.*; Gallery, 2*s.* Subscription Stall for series of five concerts (transferable) One Guinea, at Mr. Mitchell & Co. 33, Old Bond Street; or, at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.—Director, Mr. LAND, 4, Cambridge Place, Regent's Park.

CONCERTS.—The 'Edipus' music, by Mendelssohn, was given at the Crystal Palace on Saturday last. Save in the case of a single chorus, the noble one, 'Thou comest here to the land,' (which has the rich and harmonious perfection of a piece of lovely Greek sculpture) the work is drier and more patchy than its predecessor, 'the Antigone' music,—both arising from pedantic court commands, obeyed by one who would have been far better engaged over an opera-book fit for the world's acceptance, which this Greek music—wanting the charm of female voices,—further taking into account the remoteness of subject—never can, and never will gain. But the result of his obedience proves the real genius of the man almost as richly as any spontaneous invention could have done. The chorus adverted to is, after its kind, as fresh, brilliant and characteristic as the Bacchanal Chorus in 'Antigone,' as the roundel and fairy-song in 'The Midsummer Night's Dream,' or (to take another example) as the series of 'Baal choruses' in 'Elijah.'—For the last of the classical concerts to be given at the Crystal Palace to-day, Beethoven's Choral Symphony is announced.

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spread that to give any account of them in detail has become simply impossible. Mr. Joseph Barnby's Vocal Concerts seem to thrive, and they deserve to do so, because he shows enterprise and liberality as well as taste in the arrangement of his programmes. That of his third meeting included new Part-songs by Mr. G. A. Macfarren and his brother, by Mr. Benedict, by Mr. Henry Smart, by Mr. H. Leslie (a graceful compliment to a rival concert-giver); also by three ladies, Mrs. Mounsey Bartholomew, Miss Agnes Zimmermann, and by Miss C. A. Macrone. That the style of writing this sort of music, always congenial to English sympathies, has changed vastly for the better since the namby-pamby warbling days which originated the *Convito Armonico* of the Webbs and Cookes, who split the poetry into fragments under pretext of following the text (in reality from want of constructive power), to be warbled in defiance of time and truth, rhyme and reason, by the Knyvets and Terrails and Sales, cannot be gainsaid. The modern ideas are better, the treatment is more coherent. We know nothing modern of French or German origin (Italy, of course, being out of the question) to match these part-songs.

The meetings of Mr. Ella's Musical Union have recommenced. They have their peculiar public and patrons, whose taste their ingenious and indefatigable director knows how to satisfy. Is there not something of the perseverance by which reiterated self-praise ends in convincing others in a success like his, the easy-going nature of his audience considered? At his first meeting, on Tuesday, there was little or no novelty in the programme. The first violin was Herr Auer, the violoncello Herr Grützacher (a respectable master of his instrument), the pianist Herr Lubeck, whom we may attempt to characterize on some future day.

The *Orchestra* informs us that Mr. Sullivan's *Cantata*, 'Kenilworth,' has been performed with success at one of the Dublin Philharmonic Concerts.

STANDARD.—Apart from the burlesques, there have been few dramatic novelties for the season. There has, however, been one revival of merit; that of Webster's 'Duchess of Malfi' at this magnificent house, which, whether for the excellence of the acting or the splendour of the embellishments, is equal to the most ambitious of the performances at other metropolitan theatres. It is entitled also to distinction on the score of poetic merit. The "noble-minded" Webster's tragedy appeals to the principles of pity and terror within us, carrying indeed the latter to the verge of horror, but mitigating both with the beauty of conception in the heroine, and that of expression in the dialogue throughout. Mr. J. H. Horne did good service when he fitted this grand old drama to a modern audience, and induced Mr. Phelps to place it on the Sadler's Wells boards. It served, moreover, to demonstrate the capabilities of Miss Glyn as a tragic actress, and to evince most strongly both her genius and judgment. Nothing could have been more perilous than the scene of the Duchess's murder; but the actress, by the introduction of judicious "business," contrived to convert it into a martyrdom. It is now, as she manages it, not only a safe but a triumphant situation. That it is one of the most solemn we all know, and the poetry is among the finest in English dramatic dialogue. Mr. Horne's adaptation soon became popular; and notwithstanding the opinion of some critics, that the subject and treatment were too gloomy and monotonous to secure a hold on the public mind, it has been frequently acted both in town and country, and supported the reputation of more than one actress. Miss Glyn, however, has maintained her agency, and indeed towers far above competition. The part fits her so well, that there is scarcely any appearance of acting in her assumption, so natural is the style and tone of her carriage and speech, and so unforced the development of character which she aids in producing. The best elements of acting and the truest art are exemplified in every scene, and without the slightest exaggeration whether of gesture or declamation. The play has been carefully and elaborately placed on the stage, and the parts are efficiently cast. Some excellent scenery has been painted for it by Mr. Richard Douglass;

one scene in particular demands recognition, that of the open country by moonlight, with which the third act concludes; water is introduced into the landscape with the happiest effect.

ST. JAMES'S.—Madame Celeste re-appeared on Easter Monday at this theatre, inaugurating her last twelve farewell performances with that of *Rudiga* in Stirling Coyne's drama of 'The Woman in Red,'—a part which she has already made famous by her skill in characterization. It is that of a mother, to whom her child has become a stranger, seeking to inspire her new-found daughter with filial affection. The incidents are extremely melo-dramatic, and just suitable for the style of the actress, whose laurels have been won in the field of what was once called the minor drama. The scenery was good, and included views of Genoa, Venice, and the French Alps, the beauty of which promoted the success of the performance.

SURREY.—The novelty here is a drama founded by Mr. Robinson on his own romance, entitled 'Poor Humanity.' It consists of a prologue and four acts, and is in all respects a complex affair. There is improbability in many of the incidents and inconsistency in most of the characters; but the author has studied effect, and sometimes succeeds in it by the violation of propriety. The drama opens with a scene on board a showman's caravan, his wife being in attendance on a dying woman, who is visited by the *Rev. Theobald Gifford* (Mr. F. Edgar) and his sister in her last moments. *Miss Augusta Gifford* (Miss E. Webster) receives from her a charge in favour of her daughter, *Nella* (Miss Pauncefort), a supposed inmate of a reformatory, but in reality a wanderer in search of her mother. Nella, finding her mother dead, proposes to return to the reformatory; but meets on her way the infamous *Mrs. Wisby* (Mr. W. Holston) and *Sally* (Mrs. Holston), who seek to seduce her into companionship with themselves in crime, in order to obtain a reward of twenty pounds offered by the reformatory for her apprehension, and succeed in detaining her by means of drugs. Meantime, her father, *Mr. Hewitt* (Mr. Creswick), is seeking her, and ultimately discovers her in a Thieves' Kitchen in Westminster, and, without revealing his parentage, rescues her from the peril of her situation. We next find her under the patronage of the Giffords, whose sister is engaged to be married to one *Horace Essenden* (Mr. A. Nelson), an unworthy match, from which Nella seeks to save her benefactress. Horace had been an old lover of *Laura*, the clergyman's wife, and has a brother, *Paul* (Mr. Shepherd), a reckless acquaintance of Hewitt's, when a convict in Australia, and Nella's lover. Nella fails in her object, for *Laura*, falling into the snare, causes her to be returned to the reformatory in the custody of the police. Meanwhile the *Rev. Mr. Gifford*, in a fit of jealousy, kills Horace; but Hewitt is suspected of the murder and is arrested. Gifford, by a timely confession, relieves him from his peril; and ultimately poor Nella is restored to the arms of Paul. The force of the acting lies with the representatives of Hewitt, Paul, Gifford, Essenden, and Nella, whose strenuous efforts gave vitality to a drama that in many respects depended on their histrionic ability for its success. It was further supported by the excellent scenery which now at this house regularly accompanies every new production.

CITY OF LONDON.—This theatre has been taken by Mr. Morton Price, who has introduced to it a new drama, entitled 'Ellie Brandon; or, Revenge and Love.' It is, of course, sensational in its motives and effects. A blacksmith, for instance, throws a captain into a river for having married the heroine, and supplanted him in her affections; and then, moved by sudden remorse, plunges into the water after his victim, and saves him. The two rivals now become friends. *Ellie* herself, pleasingly performed by Miss Lisette, next falls into danger, being accused of murdering her child which had been stolen by a gipsy; but the captain and the blacksmith set her free from the charge. Further work, however, remains to be done by the latter; for the gipsy having fired the house in which the child is

secreted, the gallant artisan rushes amidst the flames and rescues the intended victim. Mr. Dolman, as this eccentric hero, acts the part with considerable vigour, and is much applauded by the audience.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

"As one conversant with Parisian music," writes a friend, "and who feels no less than does your Correspondent B. J. 'how hard' (especially for opera-writers all the world over)—

it is to climb

The steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar,"

I may be permitted to comment on the statement concerning Mlle. Péan de La Roche-Jagu's many unrepresented operas, put forward by him last week as a case of managerial neglect. The one or two (I am not sure of the number) by the lady which have been given as concert-music, and given at her own expense, died and made no sign. But the absence of mark and vitality in the music written by women is one of the strangest of puzzles belonging to that exceptional art; and strangest of all to those who admire their surpassing science as vocal interpreters; for what man has in this capacity surpassed Mara, Pasta, Malibran, Sontag, Madame Viardot? There has never been in Music from a woman's hand anything analogous to the dramas of Joanna Baillie, to the poems of Felicia Hemans, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Adelaide Anne Procter. Even the music of Mendelssohn's accomplished sister, Fanny Hensel, though correct, is tame and void and 'limp,' as a lady's-maid might phrase it; whereas nothing in painting (to illustrate what may seem a paradox) can exceed the vigour and originality of Mlle. Rosa Bonheur's Breton bulls and Alderney cows and sheep, white or black,—the common property of every down. The best music ever written by women has been produced in Great Britain, by the three professional ladies mentioned in our notice of Mr. Barnby's concert; and further by amateurs, such as Miss Forbes of Medwyn, Mrs. Tom Taylor, and Miss Gabriel."

We can have no objection to give currency to the following curiosity of correspondence, recommending particularly to the reader's notice the celestial speculation which closes the extract. The writer dates from Norwich:—"Let me tell you I have lately heard music most exquisite performed in parts by brothers by the lips alone. They could seldom be persuaded to give forth their deliciously-sweet sounds before friends; but by great good luck I happened to be once among a chosen few; and never was I more astonished, more delighted, than whilst listening to rapid chromatic cadenzas executed so exquisitely and so correctly by *whistling*. The performers all sat with backs turned towards us, from bashfulness I thought, though they considered the effect was heightened and the sibilation less perceptible when sitting in a small room thus; and they may be right. I feel assured many might be educated, both boys and girls, to a very high pitch of labial music; and with the influence you possess, you might do worse than lending a helping hand to introduce to public notice a talent of such promise that, with or without instrumental accompaniment, might, through the attractive charm of novelty, under able tuition, be the means of adding to our enjoyments. Whether it be beneath your dignity to descend to countenance such puerilities, I cannot concern myself about. I can only state that, when our Nicholson was at his best, I cannot call to mind more delicate or correct rendering of his brilliant variations, supported by the finished accompanying notes of the other two, than I heard on that delightful evening. I was captivated; and the savage critic of a semitone surrendered himself a slave to sweet sounds. Surely the seraphims must have whistled, not sung! . . ."

Mrs. Howard Paul, who has sacrificed for second-rate objects an amount of natural vocal endowment rarely combined (at least in England) with such genius for the stage as she possesses,—which might have made her the Malibran of England, and as such an artist of European renown,—has, after devoting her best years to "Entertainments," returned to the stage, we are sorry to perceive, to

sing in the coarse English version of the trampy 'Grande-Duchesse' of Herr Offenbach.

Mr. Howard Glover, one of the confraternity of our musical journalists, has, we are told, emigrated, to set up his pen in America, and, possibly, there to produce his *Cantata*, 'Tam o' Shanter.'

M. Pougin, one of the pleasantest French writers on music, has published, we perceive, a monograph on Bellini.

A Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes in high terms of praise of Schumann's *Cantata*, 'The Rose Pilgrimage,' with which he has become acquainted at Vienna. Some years have elapsed since we attempted to give an account of this composition, in which, as in too many of Schumann's works, we find aspiration without freshness of idea; colour it may be, but little beauty of form.

It is said in the *Orchestra* that Her Majesty's Theatre will be forthwith rebuilt by Mr. Lee. On the same authority we may announce as coming a new play, written expressly for Herr Bandmann, by Lord Lytton.

The musicians who wrote English songs are a wonderful people in their selection of words. Which of us has not laughed at the professed skit upon the Della Cruscanes,—

Fluttering spread thy purple pinions?

but in what respect is this avowed caricature worse than a serious ditty beginning thus—

Golden gleamed the river gushing,

which was announced for a late ballad concert?

A ballet by Signor Casati, entitled 'Shakespeare,' has been, we see, produced at the Pergola, Florence. Fancy 'Wild Will' tripping therein a measure! M. Ambroise Thomas did ill enough for him when he made him sing in 'Le Songe d'une Nuit d'Été.' In such a ballet, surely Queen Elizabeth should have figured, dancing "high and disposedly," as Melville represented her, and as Mr. Kirkpatrick Sharpe hit off so imitatively in his sketch, to the perpetual delight of Sir Walter Scott, who used to exhibit it as one of his choicest Crown jewels.

Lovers of stringed instruments will care to hear that the violoncello of Herr Maximilian Bohrer, the renowned German player, was sold the other day, at Stuttgart, to an amateur at Frankfurt for 4,000 francs. From *Signale*, the Leipzig journal, whence we derive the above intelligence, we also learn that the violin of Herr Täglichsbeck, a renowned player in his day, howbeit little known in England, who played on a "Joseph Guarnerius," is in the market at the figure of 8,000 florins.

Why honest people should change their names, we have never been able (as the Americans say) "to realize." The fashion is nowhere more excessive than in the empire of music, where so many artists appear in masquerade. "The name," said Mrs. Nickleby, the undying one, "began with B and ended in G,—perhaps it was Waters." Mdlle. Vanzini, the American lady, who has made a most gracious impression here, need not have been afraid of presenting herself as Madame van Zandt,—a lady whose musical accomplishments have been long known to us by report. Were Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley, with their known reputations, to try in a new hemisphere under some more exalted and elegant titles, they would only lose, not gain, caste. "What's in a name?"—Another American lady, Miss Kellogg, has managed by her excellent art to place a not very euphonious name in the highest favour.

There is to be no Whitsuntide Festival this year, as had been announced, at Königsberg, in Prussia. —Madame Joachim will sing at the Whitsuntide Festival at Cologne.

'No Thoroughfare,' the story in the Christmas number of *All the Year Round*, is to be dramatized (we are told) for Paris, under the title of 'L'Abîme.'

The list of royal and noble dramatists has recently been lengthened by the name of Prince George of Prussia, who has produced a tragedy on an antique story no less difficult than that of Phædra. Of this the Correspondent of the *Times* speaks in terms of high praise.

Every month we are taken back to other worlds and other dynasties by some new example of the very late departure of one who has for half a century past vanished from the scene. An

aged man, Johann Schönaauer, pensioner beadle of the Vienna University, died, we read, on the 21st of March, aged ninety. He sang as a boy in the first performance of 'Don Giovanni,' in the house of the Baron von Swieten, by whom, it will be recollected, Haydn's oratorios were first presented in the Austrian capital. He saw the beginning and end of Beethoven's wondrous and sad career; and, of course, the triumphs of Weber's stormy life; the complete career of Mendelssohn; the beginning and end of Signor Rossini as a musician; not to speak of the kindling and fading of a host of stars of the second magnitude, such as Winter and the Rombergs. What a store of recollections must not such a patriarch have amassed, supposing him to have been the possessor of a heart and a memory!

Mrs. Almond, honourably remembered in the world of English opera as Miss Romer, and who retired from the stage some years ago, is dead. Her voice was a very fine one, but its training had been bad; and thus, in spite of much musical feeling and enthusiasm, she never took the high place among European singers which she might otherwise have done.

M. Duponchel, under whose auspices, if we are not mistaken, Meyerbeer's master-work, 'Les Huguenots,' was produced at the Grand Opéra of Paris during the time of his management, died the other day.

MISCELLANEA

Old English Graces.—Here are some MS. English Graces before and after meals, which contrast favourably with the formal Latin ones found in Romish books of devotion:—

Harleian MS. 2,339, leaf 121b-122b.

Jesse ben' graces before mete.

Almyghti god so merciable,
In fedinge þou make us resonable,
For to serue þee here;
And þerto, lord, þou make us able
To be fed at þin heuenli table
Wiþ alle þi seintis in fere. amen.

Graces after mete.

Ihesu þat diedist on þe rode
To fede mannys soule wiþ heuenli fode,
And now hast fed us here,
þou make us able þee to serue,
þat in helle-hungro we neuere sterue
Fro sight of þi face so cleer!

And þat þis boone grauntid mai be,
Seie we a pater noster & an aue,
þat, lord, þou us defende
Fro falsnes of þe world so fikil,
And freelnes of þe feisch so britil,
And felnes of þe feede. amen.

Graces afore soper.

Crist, þat breed brak þ
at þe soper þere he sat þ
Wiþ hise apostlis twelue,
Blesse oure breed and oure ale,
And þat we haue, & haue schale,
And fede us wiþ him self,
And graunte us grace of gostli fode,
Of breed of liif þat is so goode,
To fede wiþ oure soulis. amen.

Graces after soper.

Lord, wiþ þis sustynauce
Geue us good contynauce,
þine heestis forto kepe,
And neuere afir to do amys,
Bi which we moun lese heuen blis,
But þere to haue oure seete!
And þat þis bone þus grantid mai be,
Seie we a pater noster & an aue.

Sack and Lime.—To those of your readers who have taken interest in the discussion relative to these words (in conjunction with wine) that has appeared in your columns, I beg to invite their attention to the remarks made by Dr. Henderson in his valuable work, 'The History of Ancient and

* The words "Jesse ben" were first written before "grace" and then struck out.

† These two lines are written as one.

Modern Wines.' The subject is there most fully and minutely entered into, and every difficulty as to the proper application of the words thoroughly cleared up. After a careful perusal of his remarks, no doubt remains on my mind that he considered sack, as understood in those days, was a dry Spanish wine, and that its acidity was corrected (if necessary) by the use of lime. 'The Mystery of Vintners' gives numerous receipts; for instance, "To correct Rankness, Eagerness, and pricking of Sacks, they take twenty or thirty of the whitest lime-stones, and slack them in a gallon of the wine; then they add more wine, and stir them together in a half-tubb, with a parelling staff; next they pour this mixture into the hoghead, and having again used the parelling instrument, leave the wine to settle, and then rack it. This wine I should guess to be no ill drink for gross bodies and rheumatic brains, but hurtful to good fellows of hot and dry constitutions and meagre habits." Again,—"How to use a butt of sack that is musty. Take a gallon of lime, beat it small, and put it into the butt; then take a staff and beat it, and let it stand a day or two." From the foregoing receipts, it is evident that lime was used in correcting the faults of sack; but, as Dr. Henderson remarks, "If any doubt remained on the subject, it would be completely removed by the account which Sir Richard Hawkins gives of these wines. 'Since the Spanish sacks,' he observes, 'have been common in our taverns, which for conservation are mingled with the lime in the making, our nation complains of calentures, of the stone, the dropsy, and infinite other distempers, not heard of before this wine came into common use.'" That lime is still used in the manufacture of Spanish wines, Ford, in his 'Gatherings from Spain,' remarks:—"The selected grapes are sprinkled with lime, by which the watery and acetous particles are absorbed and corrected. A nice hand is requisite in this powdering, which, by the way, is an ancient African custom, in order to avoid the imputation of Falstaff, 'There is lime in this sack.'" Whether sack with the juice of lemon or limes was ever drunk, thereby anticipating the American "sherry cobbler," I must leave to more able persons to discuss and decide.

JAMES L. DENMAN.

Greyhound.—I have seen several accounts of the etymology of the word *greyhound*, all of which I consider erroneous. It consists of two words; the first Celtic, the second English. It signifies hare-hound, "garrey" being the Irish or Celtic of hare. In Scotland that dog is called a *gru*, which is compounded of "garrey," a hare, and "cu" (which when aspirated is pronounced *hu*), a hound.

W. H.

Nesh.—This word is common among the lower classes in the midland and north midland counties of England, and means "delicate" or "weakly." Sensitiveness to cold would be one test of a person's being "nesh," and so would inability to bear pain or fatigue. I have heard a grindstone described as "nesh," when, from the soft, crumbly nature of the rock, it was fit only for coarse work. Your Correspondent "R. W." is mistaken in supposing that "healing" or "hilling" is obsolete in England. It is often heard in the midland counties, and is used in the sense of a covering of any sort, clothes for the person, bed-clothes, and such-like. An old clergyman, whom I can recollect, and who in addressing a country congregation was wont to use the language they best understood, was one Sunday preaching against early and improvident marriages; one of his sentences was, "As soon as ye can ill and fill, ye marry": that is, "As soon as you have clothes and bread." "Ill me up" (Give me more clothing) is common enough in Yorkshire, and doubtless elsewhere in the north of England. "Clemmed" (hungry) and "starved" (cold) are also the only words used in these senses by the peasantry of the north of England; they would never understand that a "starved" person was in want of food, but would at once take him to the fire.

A. H. G.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—F.—J. B.—T. C.—D. G. C.—J. T. T.—J. S.—received.

Erratum.—At p. 567, col. 2, line 31, Mr. Charles Hall's name was misprinted Halle.

CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 20, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.
Printed by JAMES HOLMES, at No. 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in the county of Middlesex; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 20, Wellington-street, in said county
Publisher, at 20, Wellington-street aforesaid. Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradfute, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, April 25, 1868.